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LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1981

Established 1887

# **Angolans Report** More Attacks by S. Africa Forces

LISBON — South African troops mounted new air and land attacks Wednesday after advancing nearly 100 miles into Angola and destroying

grave provocation that seriously

compromises peace in the region

and international security," Angop

**Western Reaction** 

West Germany and Britain Wednesday summoned the South African ambassadors to their

countries to urge an immediate

withdrawal of troops from Angola.

In Bonn, an official statement said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had described the incursion as "unacceptable."

In London, a Foreign Office state-ment warned that the consequenc-es of the action could be "highly dangerous" for stability in south-ern Africa.

And in Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said France deplored

the incursion, which he said would

hamper efforts for a peaceful set-tlement in South-West Africa

(Namibia). The three European countries,

along with the United States and Canada, form a Western "contact

group" that has been trying to help

resolve the South-West African is-

An Appeal to UN

In Washington, State Depart-

said the U.S. government had seen

reports of "unusual military activi-ty" in Angola and was seeking to

confirm them. He said the United

States "clearly would deplore an escalation of violence in that

Mr. Dos Santos appealed Tues-day to the United Nations to neu-

tralize the imminent and large-scale invasion." The Angolan De-

fense Ministry ordered all officers,

soldiers, sailors and reservists to

report to their units within 48

In Mr. Botha's statement to Par-

liament, he said Angolan forces

had attacked South African

troops. "Security forces were, how-

ever, prepared for such an inter-

vention, defended themselves to

good effect and at the same time

exaggerated but an absolute mis-

- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

arca."

spokesman Dean Fischer

two villages, the Angolan news agency Angop reported in Lisbon.

In Cape Town, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha said Wednesday that

In Cape Town, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha said Wednesday that reports of a South African invasion were "grossly exaggerated." He told Parliament that in "follow-up operations" against guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, South African forces had clashed with Angolan troops.

The Angolan news agency also quoted President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as calling for solidarity from Cuban President Fidel Castro, head of the nonaligned movement, and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, president of the Organization of African Unity.

Mr. Dos Santos sought their support "so an end can be put to the successive acts of aggression," the agency said in a report moni-

The amouncement from the

the agency said in a report monipresident's office said the official tored here and in Madrid. Nigerian price would remain \$40, but the Nigerian National Petrole-There was no indication where the new attacks occurred. um Corp. would from now on of-In identical messages from the Angolan capital of Luanda, Mr. fer all customers a \$4-discount. It said the discount would stay Dos Santos told Mr. Castro and Mr. Moi that the invasion was "a

Mexico will supply the United States with oil for its Strategic Petroleum Reserve at the price \$31.80 a barrel. Page 7;

in force until December when, fol-lowing a scheduled OPEC meeting on Dec. 10, it will be reviewed.

Nigeria is the first major producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to be compelled into a substantial price cut by the glut in the world mar-

### Pressure on Others

It has been hit hardest, with sales down to just about 770,000 barrels a day from around 2 mil-

Estimates of lost revenue because of the slump in sales range from \$1.2 billion to more than \$3.35 billion, depending on whether projections from the current budget or the present five-year plan are considered.

Market analysts in London have been saying that a Nigerian reduction will put intense pressure on Libya and Algeria to cut prices.

Both are among pricing hard-liners in OPEC. They produce crudes of similar quality to Niger-ia's for around \$40 a barrel and have also been facing a buyer re-

Nigeria's decision could lead to a round of OPEC price cuts as forecast Friday by the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who predicts a reduction in the world average price of crude

Sheikh Yamani made his prediction at the end of an emergency OPEC conference in Geneva, called by hard-pressed Nigeria to try to negotiate a new unified pric-

ing structure for OPEC oil. The goal was to group prices in a narrower range than the present spread between Sandi Arabia's 532 a barrel and top rates up to \$40, so giving all the exporters a more or less equal chance of selling their oil in the present glut.

The meeting failed when the Sandis refused to offer to raise their price above \$34 for a new common base price, and others, notably Venezueta and Iraq, would not cut to that level. Sheikh Yamani then forecast that the surplus would compel the price reductions that negotiation failed to

New York Times Service HONOLULU — Four years ago, 10 men trained by the U.S. Army Special Forces

went to work for the government of Libya,

According to participants and federal investigators, they went to Libya with the knowledge and endorsement of the U.S.

Army. They apparently believed that they were infiltrating the Libyan government for

Nine were retired members of the Special

Forces, popularly known as the Green Berets. The 10th, who recruited the others,

was a Special Forces master sergeant on ac-

tive duty. He had been recruited by a former

tended as a CIA infiltration of the govern-

ment of Col. Moamer Qadhafi was appar-

Many participants and some federal investi-

the participants, is that the operation w

organized, financed and directed by Edwin

The men's belief that the mission was in-

training terrorists.

CIA's tacit approval.

الدينية الماري

## Cameras Jam on Voyager **Key Pictures**

Of Saturn Lost

From Agency Dispatches

PASADENA, Calif. — Technical
problems aboard Voyager-2 pointed the spacecraft's cameras uselessly into the void of space
Wednesday, losing what were expected to have been key pictures of
Sature.

Somewhere on the far side of the ringed planet, Voyager lost the ability to swivel its camera platform from side to side and, NASA engineers worked urgently to fix the mysterious malfunction.

A Jet Propulsion Laboratory spokesman said it would probably take at least all day to correct the problem as Voyager cruised away from Samm.

The problem was serious but not critical, said spokesman Frank Bristow, because "the most important part of the mission had been accomplished before the failure." The spacecraft continued on course and seven other instru-ments continued working normally, Mr. Bristow said.

Mission Director Richard Laeser said the malfunction would not interfere with the spacecraft's long-range mission to investigate the outskirts of the solar system, passing Uranus in 1986 and Nep-

Scientists still had not seen some of the most important pictures and data from Voyager's encounter with Saturn Tuesday night when they learned of the problem. They were stored on tape for review Wednesday morning.

### Still Close to Planet

"We are still expecting the very exciting photographs today, the high resolution photographs from the close enounter last night," said Edward C. Stone, chief project sci-

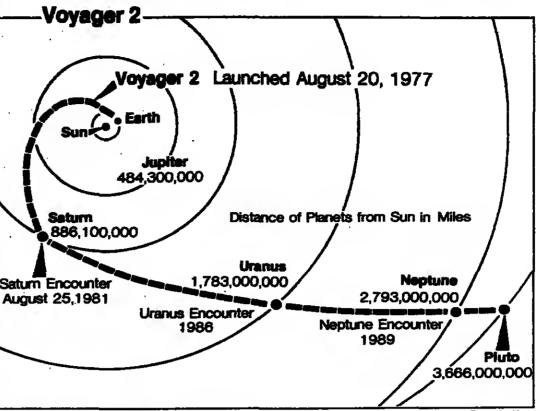
· The spacecraft was still relative-In spacecraft was said relatively close to Saturn — 480,000 miles in and moving away at 32,000 mph, its speed speedily dropping as it lought the pull of Saturn's gravi-

Mr. Bristow said the spacecraft had already returned 10,000 to 12,000 of the mission's scheduled 18,500 photos. These included the most important views on the sunlit rings, and many of those being lost would have duplicated the dark side pictures taken by Voyager-1 last November, Mr. Stone said. The troublesome camera plat-

form also carries the infrared ultra-

time, and we see literally thousands of rings around the planet." said Dr. Bradford C. Smith of the University of Arizona Tuesday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory "Once again, we underestimated the scales we see when we fly closer to the outer planets."

Voyager's photographs of Sa-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Map shows the approximate route of the Voyager-2 spacecraft that was launched Aug. 20, 1977.

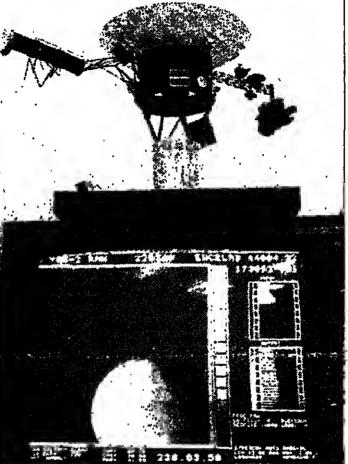
violet and light polarity instru-

Mr. Laeser said the platform was unable to rotate from side to side but still could be swiveled up and down, so controllers ordered the spacecraft to swing the instruments away toward the blankness of interstellar blankness to prevent direct sun light from harming

Voyager made its closest approach to Saturn on schedule at 11:24 p.m. EDT Tuesday, sending back pictures and data that confirmed its sunlit rings were thousands of strands of orbiting snow and its charles. and ice chunks. The spacecraft then plunged behind the planet, which blocked radio contact with the space center for 93 minutes as

Voyager-2 sped just 63,000 miles above Saturn's yellowish cloud tops — only 2.7 seconds and 30 miles off perfect targeting, after a looping 1.4-billion-mile journey to

The craft gave scientists their closest look at its stormy gas clouds and whirling snowball rings. It discovered that the planet is encircled by thousands of rings instead of the hundreds seen by Voyager-1 nine months ago. We're that much closer this



This photo of Saturn's moon Enceladus, about 54,000 miles from Voyager-2, was made from a TV set at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena with Voyager-2 model on top of the set.

# Vulnerability of U.S. Missiles Questioned

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Strategic experts inside and outside the government are beginning to question a fundamental premise of nuclear weapons planning: that American land-based missiles are highly vulnerable to a Soviet strike and that billions of dollars must be spent to protect them.

succeeded in destroying several The questioning is coming from conservatives, liberal groups, a bi-partisan staff study by congressional aides and a handful of militerrorist systems and arms de-Mr. Botha added: "As regards the wave of allegations from Ango-la, it should be clearly stated that tary planners within the Reagan these reports about a large-scale administration. invasion into Angola are not only

Some are for and some are against the deployment of the new equal t MX missile itself, but all agree that States."

Who Sent the Green Berets on Mission to Help Libya?

Army, CIA Disown Operation After Sergeant Decided Work for Qadhafi Was 'Too Much'

it is either unnecessary or unwork-able to build the kind of vast shel-ter system to hide the missile that was favored by the Carter administration or even the scaled-down system toward which President Reagan is reported to be leaning.

The strongest doubts are expressed in an editorial in the current issue of Strategic Review, a conservative journal. Arthur G.B. Metcalf, its military editor, writes: "Nothing has been put forward which technologically supports the belief that we [or the Soviets] could, with any degree of confidence, expect to hit one silo at ICBM range, let alone 1,000 of them distributed over an area equal to one-third of the United

To destroy an American Minuteman missile in a fixed silo hardened by concrete to resist 2,000 pounds of pressure per square inch, a Soviet nuclear warhead must have a certain combination of explosive power or yield and a high degree of accuracy.

## Critical Variable

First, the missile must fly about 6,000 miles. Then, the warheads released by the missile that average about one megaton, or a million tons of TNT in yield, must be able to land within about 500 feet of the target. If the warheads have these attributes, Pentagon experts say, they will have about a 95-percent chance of destroying the tar-

Accuracy is regarded as the critical variable, and there is little dispute among American intelligence experts that Soviet test firings have achieved the necessary accuracy. American missile accuracy is at

least as great. But Soviet test firings have occurred only over an easterly or southerly path, and American firings only westward over the Pacific Ocean. In the event of an actual nuclear war, both sides would aim their land-based missiles over the North Pole Submarine-launched missiles would not have the necessary accuracy to destroy hardened

Since neither Moscow nor Washington has any experience in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## **MILE MARK**

In Koblenz, West Germany, Britain's Steve Ovett sets a world mile record of 3 minutes, 48,40 seconds Wednesday in an international track and field meet, breaking the week-old mark of 3:48.53 set by his countryman Sebastian Coe at Zurich.

## INSIDE

## Guatemala

The real test of the Reagan administration's Central American policy may come in Gua-temala, not El Salvador. The reason: In El Salvador the administration has been able to disguise its anti-Communism by pointing to the ruling junta's commitment to democracy and social reform. But in Guatemala, terror is institutionalized, Insights, Page 5.

## Korean Changes

In Seoul, the departure from powerful positions of three prominent South Korean generals arouses speculation that President Chun Doo Hwan is engaged in a political housecleaning to consolidate his rule. All three had been close friends and advisers of Mr. Chun when he came to power. News Analysis, Page 3.

# Egypt, Israel Will Discuss **Palestinians**

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Wednesday they will restart the long-stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy. But their two-day summit failed to resolve some key differences, they indicated.

Meeting reporters at Mr. Sadat's summer home in this Mediter-ranean port, they said their foreign ministers would resume the talks Sept. 23 and 24. No location was given and neither man would say whether any promises or conces-sions were exchanged in their

meetings.

The two leaders said that they discussed Israel's June 7 bombing of an Iraqi nuclear plant, and the Israeli bombing of Palestine Liber-

ation Organization facilities in Beirut July 17, in which at least 300 civilians were killed. Both men said they would not comment on these discussions, though Mr. Begin told one report-er who broached the subject: "Israel never bombed Beirut, my friend. You said rightly, the PLO headquarters, not Beirut.

### Difference on PLO

Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat said they differ over how to attract Palestinian representatives to the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. About 1.2 million Palestinians live on the West Bank of the Jor-dan River and the Gaza Strip, which Israel seized in the 1967

Mr. Begin rejected contacts with the PLO, which is fighting for a Palestinian state on Israeli-occupied land. Israel maintains that the PLO is a terrorist group bent on Israel's destruction.

Mr. Sadat told President Reagan in Washington earlier this month that the United States should open a dialogue with the PLO. Mr. Reagan refused, saying the PLO first must recognize Isra-

el's right to exist.

The Egyptian leader said he is not insisting that renewed autonomy talks immediately include Palestinians. He also said he did not recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza.

## PLO Skepticism

In Beirut, the PLO said Wednes-

day that Egypt and Israel would not find Palestinians to participate in autonomy negotiations. PLO spokesman Majed Abu Sharar said: "The decision of Sa-dat and Regin to return to autonodat and Begin to return to autonomy negotiations is an attempt to get out of the impasse reached by the Camp David accords. We have full confidence that Begin and Sadat will not find today or tomorrow ... a Palestinian who would agree to deal with the enemies of

his nation and people." The sharpest difference on autonomy came up when the leaders were asked if they believed Pales-tinian self-rule was possible with-

out PLO participation.

Mr. Sadat said, "There may be problems bere and there." Mr. Begin said it was "not only possible, but it is necessary to achieve peace without the PLO." Egypt wants full judicial, execu-

tive and legislative powers extended to the Palestinians, giving them in effect a state. Israel, fearing for its security, wants to grant narrower powers

The summit was the second in

# **Polish Cardinal Urges** 30-Day Strike Truce

By Dusko Doder

Vashington Post Service WARSAW - The leader of Poland's Roman Catholic courch appealed to the nation for a 30-day strike truce in a bid to defuse a possible confrontation between Communist authorities and the independent trade union. Solidarity.

The pleas for "peace and work without tensions" by Arcbbisbop Jozef Glemp, the Polisb primate, came as the two sides appeared to be heading toward a collision on

several key issues.

The Polish church has frequently intervened in government-union disputes during the past year. But, except for the call to observe national mourning following the death two months ago of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, Msgr. Glemp's

#### · Polish media: Struggle for a political power center. Page 2.

predecessor, this is the first time that the church has initiated a direct call for social truce. It is as yet unclear whether the cburch's moral authority would be

sufficient to induce Polish workers to get back to work and avoid strikes in a crisis that seems to be growing more unmanageable in part as a result of food scarcities and general economic decline. Msgr. Glemp's call came after

Solidarity threatened to sbut all daily newspapers in the country for six days if it does not gain editorial control over television coverage of its first congress due to open next week.

#### 'Difficult Battle' The union's confrontation on

the issue of information and the course of economic reforms was described in a union leadership communique Wednesday as per-haps "the most difficult battle since August of 1980" when Polish workers won the right to form an independent union.

The situation seems more difficult because of regional conflicts over which Solidarity's central leadership appears to have little control. Moreover, the government appears to be taking an increasing-ly tougher line following talks in the Crimea between Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev and Polish leader Stanislaw Kania and Premier Wojtiech Jaruzelski.

[Mr. Kania said Wednesday night the press would not be silenced, Reuters reported. He added in a broadcast speech: "We will not allow any actions which could serve to paralyze means of mass communication. Our party does not hide that it maintains a leading role in the mass media, and the majority of people employed in press, radio and television are our

Printers in Olsiyn are continuing their strike for the eighth day despite calls to return to work. The union organized a spectacular twoday strike that virtually left Poland without daily newspapers. Olstyn printers, however, decided to continue the strike over local At Radom, local Solidarity lead-

ers bave called for an indefinite strike at a major metallurgical unless the government agrees by Friday to start negotiations on the issue dealing with the 1976 food rious at Radom. The workers are demanding that the government rehabilitate those victimized in the riots and punish security officials involved in their suppression.

All factories in the Radom area

have scheduled one-bour warning strikes on Friday to back the de-

The government on Wednesday issued a statement asserting that the political climate in the country has worsened" but it blamed irresponsible actions taken by certain Solidarity chapters" for it. Solidarity retorted that the government was pursuing policies designed to create a confrontational situation.

follows reports about the dismal state of Poland's economy, the government announced "radical cuts" Wednesday in the consumption of energy to assure adequate supplies for essential industries this fall and winter. Industries affected include steel, cement and construction. So far, there are no indications

In a related announcement that

that talks between the government and Solidarity would be resumed. A government spokesman said Tuesday night that these were unlikely as long as the union contin-ues its pressures with strikes and threats of strikes.

## **African Officials** Set Up Plan for Western Sahara

NAIROBI — African leaders produced a plan Wednesday to end the five-year war between Morocco and Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara by arrang-ing a cease-fire in the territory and a referendum on its future.

The plan drawn up hy a special Organization of African Unity committee, was an apparent attempt to narrow differences between the warring parties, diplomats said.

The two sides have both agreed to a referendum, which would decide whether the people of the Western Sahara wanted independence or integration with Morocco, but are sharply divided over how it should be held.

OAU Assistant Secretary-General Peter Onu told reporters that the plan envisaged United Nations and OAU involvement in the referendum, with a possibility that a UN peacekeeping force might take part in enforcing a cease-fire in the former Spanish colony.

The plan would be put to Morocco and the Polisario Front as well as to Algeria, the guerrillas' main backer.

P. Wilson, a former CIA agent. In 1976, according to investigators, Mr. Wilson closed a business deal with Col. Qadhati to sell his expertise in intelligence, arms and explosives to Libya for the training of terrorists. grand jury on charges of illegally exporting moonlighting and use of our contractors and

The following article is based on reporting by Philip Taubman and Jeff Gerth and was written by Mr. Taubman. explosives to Libya. He is now a fugitive, believed to be living in Tripoli. His use of the Special Forces, like other aspects of his relationship with Libya, has generated prob-lems for the U.S. government. No Federal Law

The U.S. Justice Department, after invesine U.S. Justice Department, after investigating the case and calling many of the Green Berets before a grand jury in July, 1979, produced no indictments. One reason, investigators said, was the lack of any federal law prohibiting the training of terrorists outside the United States by American citi-

LL Col. Harold Isaacson, a spokesman for the Army Special Forces at Fort Bragg. N.C., said the Libyan operation, like the activities of former Green Berets in general, is not the responsibility of the U.S. Army. Army officials said inquiries determined that the one active duty officer involved, and the superiors who endorsed his role, apparently acted in good faith, believing the

mission was CIA sanctioned.
CIA Director William J. Casey recently ently shared by ranking Green Beret offi-cers. The CIA denies any involvement. ordered a review of agency policies to guard against the transfer of information and techgators believe the mission had at least the nology by former agents to such countries as he Soviet Union and Libya. What is certain, say the investigators and

The review was prompted by the case of Mr. Wilson and Frank Terpil, another former agent, in which agency connections were used in getting explosives to Libya illegally and in the training of terrorists there.

Mr. Casey said the agency's general counsel was "reviewing our contracts to develop ad-Mr. Wilson was indicted in 1980 by a ditional protections against the kind of

The involvement of the Green Berets in

the Libyan training operation began on July 21, 1977, when Luke F. Thompson, then a Special Forces master sergeant, received a phone call at his home in Fayetteville, N.C., from a man who identified himself as Patry Loomis. Sgt. Thompson played a key role in numerous covert operations in Vietnam and Latin America in the 1960s and 1970s, according to intelligence officials. According to Sgt. Thompson, whose account was con-firmed by other participants and investigators, Mr. Loomis said he was calling from Washington. "He asked if I could go abroad to discuss a contract," recalled Sgt. Thomp-son, now retired, here Sunday. "He said it involved big money and asked if I could get

## Conversation Reported

ahold of four or five other men with Special

Forces specialties who were prepared to

Sgt. Thompson conditionally accepted the plan, and be called military counterintelligence officials at Fort Bragg to report on the conversation. "I thought it might be something subversive, you know, maybe a foreign power trying to lure us into something," he said. That evening two counterintelligence officials from Fort Bragg visited Sgt. Thompson and the three talked over the conversation.

The next day, Mr. Loomis called again, this time to arrrange a meeting with Sgt. Thompson and the men he was recruiting. They picked the Sheraton Motor Inn in Fay-

technology which occurred in the Wilson-Terpil situation." etteville. The time was to be the following day, July 23.

Sgt. Thompson notified the counterintelli-gence officiers. "They told me to keep coop-erating," he said. On the day of the meeting, the counterintelligence officers told Sgt. Thompson, he recalled, "We've checked this to the top and it's legal and aboveboard. You can pursue it as you desire." Satisfied that he was dealing with a government operation, he went to the meeting.

Mr. Loomis and a Washington lawyer escorted the sergeant and three recently retired Green Berets to a motel room. After

turning up the volume on the television, Mr. Loomis identified himself as a CIA agent. He said he was with the agency and bad just recently come out of deep cover in In-donesia in the aircraft industry," Sgt. Thompson said. Mr. Loomis offered no details on the operation, saying information would be pro-vided outside the United States, but he did explain that the men would receive \$4,500 a

each man several \$100 bills. Investigators later determined that Mr. Loomis had approached Sgt. Thompson shortly after being dismissed from the CIA for helping Mr. Wilson obtain explosive timers for Libya.

month, plus bonuses. He told them to fly to

Washington several days later and he gave

After the meeting, Sgt. Thompson said he again called the counterintelligence office at Fort Brage. He told them of his plans to go abroad. They said to go ahead," recalled Sgl. Thompson. He requested, and was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

# Polish Media: Struggle for a Center of Political Power

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

WARSAW - At a news conference last week called by the inde-pendent trade union, Solidarity, a reporter from the Communist Pary daily. Trybuna Ludu, asked the union organizers of a printers' strike wby they had failed to ask the population if it approved of the two-day sbutdown of Poland's newspapers.

Eugeniuz Koscianek, a leader of the Warsaw printers, shot back with an angry question of his own.
"Did anyone take an opinion
poll in 1944 or 1945 to find out if we wanted to be members of this bloc?" he said angrily, referring to Puland's forcible inclusion in the

Soviet Union's sphere of influence at the end of World War II. In a Communist state, Mr. Koscianek went on, there were three centers of power: the military, the police and the propaganda appara-tus. "And we have got one of them!" he exclaimed.

ing only in that he used it before media access could thus be of tre-microphones and television camer-mendous importance. With regular as. But it caught a sense here that television programs of their own, great tactical leverage.

| Consequent of the union movement gives a radical rank-and-file press strike is officially over. very basic questions — questions

### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

of raw political power - are now being addressed

The newspaper strike under-scored the point. The printers walked off the job because Solidarwalked off the job because Solidarity said it was exasperated with
stepped-up official criticism and
wanted regular weekly television
and radio time to answer the government and put across its own

If it wins this battle, as it has won others before, Solidarity will be in a position to cripple one of the monopolies that a Communist government relies upon to control its population: information. In Poland today, the Communist Party has few other means to defend itself, since Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary, has renounced in In outspoken Poland, the principle the use of force.

television programs of their own, Solidarity leaders are convinced that they would be able to oblige the government-run news organ-izations to be more sympathetic to

#### Battle Far From Won

"Look," said Jerzy Kropiwincki, vision, the authorities will have to take public opinion more into ac-

This momentous Solidarity batthe is far from won, but if the au-thorities balk, they will probably face another printers' strike decid-ed not so much by the union's national leadership as by the printers themselves. For one of the most dynamic characteristics of Poland's free union is that its base tends to be more radical than its The negotiations this week on nationally known leaders. The

Lech Walesa and other Solidarprinters are still occupying a newspaper plant in Olsztyn, enraged by televisinn coverage of their actinn. One result of the recent turnoil ity strategists bave decided, for example, to press the government hard to give workers, and not the Communist Party as now tends to has been to puncture the mood of be the case, the power to name plant managers. But it is the en-raged steel workers at the Huta self-congrabilatory emphoria that had momentarily invigorated the Polish Communist Party after it Katowice complex in restless had adopted limited democratic Silesia who decided to bold a referendum on retaining or sacking their boss. They are reported to have put a white wheelbarrow in front of his office to remind him that he can be carted away.

#### Back on the Defensive

The demonstrations, marches and strikes over food shortages that rocked Poland earlier this month welled up from backwater towns like Kutno, and were initially resisted by Mr. Walesa and other union leaders as imprudent. Though the national leadership finally called for an end to these protests on Aug. 12, dockers are still blocking shipments of Polish

reforms at it's party congress just a month ago. Once more, the party and the government have been thrown on the defensive, responding to Solidarity's bold thrusts with apocalyptic warnings that na-tional destruction awaits Poland if the unrest continues. the unrest continues.

At the beginning of September, when it opens its first congress in Gdansk, Solidarity will have to decide how fast, and on what issues, it is going to push the embattled Polish government. The young union movement must shape some exceptions askertice property to the

economic salvation program to rival or mesh with the government's chart the route it will follow in managing its members, and, most daring of all, weigh the advantages and risks of lobbying openly for free elections to the Parliament and to city councils.

This last issue turns on a quan-dary: Can Solidarity, nominally a trade union, guarantee and stabil-ize the political gains of the last year, or must it broaden and deepen its alliances through new organizations, and even political parties?

The union delegates will, finally, face the organizational problem of either retaining some 50 jealously autonomous Solidarity chapters, or consolidating them into a score or so and endowing the national leadership with something more binding than Mr. Walesa's moral and charismatic anthority.

The betting is that the federalists will triumph at Gdansk, leaving Solidarity volatile and shifting but still a coalition highly responsive to its base. This, in turn, could mean that Poland's piecemeal revolution-from-below will keep rolling along at a breathless pace.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, meeting Wedge day in Alexandria, Egypt, announced plans to resume the stalled talks on Palestinian announced

Palestinian Autonomy Talks to Reopen

## Mediterranean Sport: 'Chicken of the Sea' 1966, when a Russian naval squad-

By William H. Honan

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The reported destruction of two Soviet-made Sn-22 Libyan fighters by carrier-based U.S. F-14s over the Gulf of Sidra last week was the first publicly acknowledged incident in which American aircraft fired on and brought down foreign planes in the Mediterranean since World War

However, in that theater there have been more than 100 "hairy situations," in the parlance of U.S. pilots, and more than a dozen Soviet and American airmen have lost their lives. Most of these actions have been part of a U.S.-Soviet game of confrontation, surveillance and occasional brinkmanship — the pilots wryly call it "chicken of the sea" - which has been in progress in the area since at least 1966.

Frequently, the Soviet-made planes, although bearing the markings of Libya, Syria or, in the past, Egypt, have been piloted, according to United States Navy fliers, beavy-set individuals with round faces who have been monitored speaking Russian.

These planes, according to U.S. interceptor pilots defending the 6th Fleet, have occasionally menaced them by training turretmounted 23-mm cannons at them while flying at supersonic speeds only yards away, and by flying by them at night in seemingly reckless THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

### Russian Crash

In 1968, a Soviet Tu-16 reconaissance plane crashed about five miles off the bow of the aircraft carrier Essex after making four low passes over the ship. Since remains of the fliers and pieces of uniforms were recovered by the Essex, the of its rare acknowledgements of the loss of a military plane. The Navy conceded that jets from the Mediterranean. It has now Essex were in the air at the time, but said they did not "interfere with, hamper or threaten" the So-viet plane. The full Navy report on

the incident remains classified. In March, 1970, a Soviet reconnaissance jet and an American F-4 Phantom collided in midair, but without serious mishap. A wing tip of the Russian plane was dented and the Phantom had some paint

scraped off. Such incidents in the sky have been rare, a U.S. admiral said, not because encounters have been infrequent but because in the great majority of cases the unwritten rules of aerial etiquette are ob-served in exquisite detail by both Soviet and U.S. pilots. /

For instance, when Soviet longrange bombers fly out of northern Russia on reconsissance missions over U.S. ships in the Mediterranean, the bombers, like tame lions, open their bomb bays when intercepted, permitting American interceptor pilots to peer up into the bays and satisfy themselves that bombs or missles are not being carried.

### Friendly Encounters

Some U.S. pilots have told of friendly and jovial encounters with Soviet airmen, not only above the Mediterranean but in other areas. The latest Playboy Playmate of the Month has been displayed to Russian pilots from a U.S. cockpit.

Phil Crosland, a U.S. pilot, re-calls being saluted by a Russian pilot who held up what looked like a bottle of vodka.

grown to a fleet of 39 ships but still has no aircraft carrier able to field high-performance jets suitable for probing the 6th Fleet.

To make up for this lack, U.S. officials say, the Russian squadron has conducted its surveillance of the 6th Fleet by using satellites, submarines, electronically equipped "fishing trawlers," and land-based jets that fly out from airports in client states. Normally, these aircraft bear markings of the nations in which they are based.

#### Soviet Aims

The object of this surveillance is both military and political, the Navy believes. Militarily, officials say, the Russians are testing to learn which tactics will get their aircraft to the 6th Fleet with the least risk of detection. Politically, they say, the Soviet object is to fly over the fleet — sometimes as low as 100 feet — as if to say: "We always know where you are, and if things ever got really sticky, we could annihilate your fleet just as quickly as the Japanese did at Pearl Harbor in 1941."

The message is directed not only at Washington. Soviet or Sovietsponsored planes fly in pairs partly so that one can photograph the other skimming the deck of an American carrier. These photographs are proudly displayed at chancelleries around the Mediter-

According to the Navy, the U.S. objective is also twofold. Militarily, the American commanders want to learn all they can about Despite such high jinx, however, most of these encounters are so rious business. They date back to

sent out to intercept intruders 100 miles from the carriers and then to escort them as long as they stay within that radius — as if to say:
"We always know when you are
coming. And if things ever got really sticky we could swat you out of the sky before you could get close enough to tell the Russian missile ships where we are, and then annihilate your fleet just as quickly as the Japanese did at the Strait of Tsushima in 1905,"

U.S. interceptors snuggle up alongside the intruders with as littic as 20 feet between their wings and Navy photographers snap these scenes. These photographs, like the Russian ones, are said to emerge from attache cases in dip-lomatic offices around the Medi-

## Vulnerability of U.S. Missiles Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)

firing missiles over the pole, Mr. Metcalf says, neither is in a position to correct for the biases of gravity and weather to make war-heads sufficiently accurate to destroy hardened silos.

MX missile is necessary to balance the strategic power of the larger Soviet missiles. But he questions whether a system of 4,600 shelters to hide 200 MX missiles at a cost of \$30 billion to \$75 billion, which the Carter administraton favored, is at all necessary. The Reagan administration is considering a sys-tem of 1,000 shelters for 100 missiles at an estimated cost of \$20

## Pentagon Argument · · ·

disagreed with arguments similar to Mr. Metcalf's. They contend that satellites allow for accurate mapping of gravity fields over the North Pole and that adjustments can be made for atmospheric effects by assuming worst cases and correcting for them in the missile guidance systems.

by the first exploding warheads would not prematurely detonate

accuracies, this should not be a serious problem.

tee report just released maintains that even if the American missiles were to be shuttled among thousands of shelters, Soviet missiles could still destroy them easily.

The report was prepared by the Public Lands and National Parks Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee, which would have to help find the land for the vast system to shelter the missiles. The this system "are so well-founded

## To Complete U.S. Arms-Talk Team

WASHINGTON - Paul H. Nitze, one of the most enduring hard-liners in dealing with the Soviet Union on arms control and military matters, is likely to become the chief U.S. negotiator on limiting nuclear-tipped missiles based in Europe, according to ad-

an official said, referring to the prospects that Mr. Nitze, 74, a conservative Democrat who has served Republican and Democratic administrations for more than 30 years in national security jobs, would handle the upcoming talks with Moscow.

The SALT negotiations dealing with intercontinental-range mis-siles and bombers are still stalled, but the Reagan administration has pledged to move ahead with talks on shorter-range weapons de-ployed in Europe by both the United States and the Soviet Un-

will complete a team of hard-hipers. Retired Lt. Gen. Edward L. Rowny, who along with Mr. Nitze opposed SALT-2, will be the chief SALT negotiator if those talks resume. Eugene V. Rostow, a Democrat, is the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency that iversees both sets of talks.

Its key point is that the system "could produce an arms race of shelters versus warheads" that the United States would lose, because Moscow could produce the war-heads faster than Washington could build shelters.

Most strategic experts want to preserve the so-called strategic triad of land-based missiles, long-range bombers and submarine-launched missiles. The triad is designed to provide confidence that. if one or two legs of the triad become vulnerable, one or two legs will remain to retaliate.

## Called Self-Defeating

Some experts in the Reagan ad-ministration say that, regardless of whether the Soviet Union could destroy the land-based part of the triad, there is nothing the United States could do about the problem in this decade. They say the earliest that either

a shelter system or an antiballistic missile system could be constructed fully and reliably would be about 1989. In their view, to advertise a problem that may not exist and certainly cannot be solved in the near term is self-defeating.

Their solution, and one of the alternatives presented to the president by Defense Secretary Caspar

(Continued from Page 1)

three months between the leaders.

who have pledged to work within the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords of September, 1978, to widen peace with other Arab na-

tions opposed to Israel's existence.

talks in early August of 1980 in re-sponse to Israel's annexation of

Mr. Sadat had said he was also

angered by Israel's policy of colo-

East Jerusalem.

Mr. Sadat angrily called off the

W. Weinberger, has been to play down the issue of land-based missiles' vulnerability and concentrate on long-term solutions. Some are advocating the "com-

mon missile — essentially, the forthcoming Trident 2 missile being developed for the Trident submarine with some features of the MX missile.

It would be available in 1989 and advocates say it could be used as a land-based mobile missile in a shelter system, carried aloft and fired by an aircraft or used in submarines. They also say that it would result in considerable sav-

would be built The idea is still being considered in the White House, but there is strong opposition from the Air Force, which wants its own MX my, one of Camp David's provisions, but did not specify how U.S. representatives would participate in renewed talks.

nizing the West Bank with Jewish settlements, and he alleged that Arabs living on Israeli-occupied lands were being treated improper-

Both leaders said the United

States will remain a full partner in

the quest for Palestinian autono-

Mr. Sadat said he hoped Jordan's King Hussein would join in talks for an overall Middle East settlement after Israel and Egypt reach agreement on the autonomy issue. Jordan, which lost territory to Israel in the 1967 War, has op-posed the Camp David accords as

being too vague on autonomy.

The Egyptian president said the truce between Israel and Palestinians in southern Lebanon, which ended 10 days of fighting last month, could be a starting point for dialogue with the PLO. The cease-fire was mediated by the United States, United Nations and Sandi Arabia, which gives the PLO

financial support.

Mr. Begin is scheduled to the Mr. Reagan in the second wait of September.

When Mr. Begin and Mr. Sada began their talks Therday nois Israeli and Egyptian officials were clearly even lacking in agreement on just what this summit work

seek to accomplish. Despite the clear divergence of their pre-summit positions, the talks got off to a cordial, if to

strained start, officials said. Taking part with Mr. Begin were Defense Minister Arief Shain Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shain and Yosef Barg, interior and this

ious affairs minister.
Mr. Sharon held separate tills with Egypt's defense minister.
Gen. Abdul Halim Abugharala in the final Israeli withdrawal fine Egypt's Sinai Peninsula next Aid Interest in the sort of receives Mr. Begin would receive in Wal-

ington was one reason the issue leader was so keen to have this meeting with Mr. Sadat when a seemed that little would come of it. Israeli officials here indicated

## U.S. Postal Service Considers Sale Of Space for Ads, Even on Stamps

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON -- In search of a way to cut chronic datas. the Postal Service is considering selling advertising space of The Postal Service published a notice in Tuesday's Federal Register asking for public comment on what would be a reversal of a

long-standing policy against selling ads.

Possible places for the ads also include covers of stamp booklets. and on acrograms, postmarks, postal cards and postage meter strips. No estimate was available of how much revenue the proposal would bring in.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

United Press International

PARIS - The French Cabinet has approved a bill abolishing the death

The decision to dismantle the guillotine fulfilled a Mitterrand canpaign pledge to abolish capital punishment. The guillotine has been in

## Thatcher Refuses to See Irish Republican MP

ment, Owen Carron, for an urgent meeting on the Maze Prison hunger

Mr. Carron, 28, was elected Thursday to fill the Permanagh-South Tyrone seat left vacant by the death of Bobby Sands, first of 10 hongs

In rejecting Mr. Carron's plea for a meeting, Mrs. Thatriner, remains, to her London office after vacation, said that Michael Alison, deputy to Northern Ireland Secretary of State Humphrey Atkins, was prepared to meet the new MP.

## Knesset Debates Excavation of Burial Site

on an issue that poses delicate political problems for the new government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin which is dependent on reinious parties for staying in power.

The issue was referred to the Knesset Education Committee after brief debate. In dispute is an order from the nation's chief rabbis to half

## Kunoaiti Refinery Blaze Is Extinguished

KUWAIT — Firemen Wednesday extinguished an oil tank biaze that had raged for a week and closed one of Kuwait's two main refineres. government spokesman said.

He said the emergency at the Shu'aybah refinery was now over. One person died in the blaze, which started last Thursday and destroyed either the started last the storage tanks.

## The government has set up a committee to investigate the cause of the fire at the refinery, which normally produces 200,000 barrets a day. The spokesman gave no estimate of the cost of the damage.

China Wednesday after a lavish hanquet the preceding evening at which Chinese leaders saluted him for opening diplomatic relations with the Communist government

Hailed by Premier Zhao Ziyang as "a statesman well-known to the Chinese people," Mr. Carter said that he had hoped when he normalist relations in 1979 that progress would be so rapid and valuable that the process would be irreversible and able to withstand the inevitable shock of changing political times." He said his wish had come true.

that the cause of world peace has been advanced by that here Sand American friendship,"

## Who Sent Green Beret Mission to Libya?

(Continued from Page 1) granted, a special leave by his commanding officer.

In Washington, Sgr. Thompson and three former Green Berets received travel documents. \$1,000 in cash, airplane tickets to Zurich and a description of a man wbo would meet them at the airport. We were told to stay in the international zone and not to go through customs in Zurich," Sgt. Thompson said. "We had our war bags packed in a 400-pound locker, everything we figured we might need for a direct action mission."

The man waiting in Zurich was identified as Mr. Wilson. Sgt. Thompson ran through a list of questions. "As leader of the group, wanted answers to several key questions. I wanted to know who exactly we were working for what the terms of our contract would be, what arrangements had been made for health care and what escape and evasion plans had been

prepared." According to Sgt. Thompson, Mr. Wilson told them they would be working for him. He did not elaborate. He told them they would be going to Libya where they should make themselves "indispensable." Sgt. Thompson said they assumed that Mr. Wilson

## Oadhafi Praises Syrians, Revives **Merger Proposal**

The Associated Press DAMASCUS - Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi has thanked Syria for its "steadfastness in our confrontation" with Israel and "American aggression" and re-vived a durmant plan for the merger of Libya and Syria.

Addressing a meeting of President Hafez al-Assad's ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party on Tuesday, he spoke angrily of the aerial hattle last week in which two U.S. Navy F-14s shot down two Sovietmade Libyan warplanes. He also called for "material" measures to implement the year-old merger agreement.

We are very keen on Syria's stability and steadfastness in our confrontation with Israel and the deliberate and premediated American aggression against the Arab nation," Col. Qadhafi said.

Meanwhile, the Libyan government Wednesday assured Americans living in Libya that it was safe to stay, despite a U.S. government warning to leave and urged U.S. nationals "not to be swayed by the Reagan administration's lies."

The Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau condemned the U.S. government's advice, saying, "The American community will continue to enjoy the protection and security which everybody (in Libya) en-

Y

meant that through being indispensable they would gain intelli-United States.

Health care, if necessary, would Europe, and insurance coverage

No contract was necessary, Mr. Wilson said, because neither party was likely to walk away from the project. "If I welsh, you'd kill me," Sgt. Thompson said that Mr. Wilson asserted, "and if you welsh, I'll

## \$6,500 a Month

Mr. Wilson was reported to have said the payment would be \$6,500 per month, payable in any currenthe men wanted. He also offered to set up Swiss bank ac-counts. From Zurich, they flew to Tripoli, Sgt. Thompson said, where they were greeted by a representa-tive from the Delex International Corp., a Virginia company owned by Mr. Wilson. They were escorted out of the airport without a customs check and taken to a military

of land warfare, things like vertical envelopment and the elements of

ment in illegally exporting explosives to Libya. He is believed to be living in Africa.

### Haiti Opposition Gets Prison Term

Claude Duvalier. Mr. Claude, leader of the tiny Social Democratic Party, and his followers were sentenced after a mass trial on charges of inciting rebellion, arson and insulting the

gence information useful to the

be provided at the best hospitals in for the men would be \$250,000 for loss of life and \$125,000 for loss of

compound where they met the chief of Libyan intelligence, Abdul "He wanted to know if we could supply a gas that would subdue 800 men for several hours in a desert environment," Sgt. Thomp-son said. "We told him that there was no such agent. He then wanted to know all about the principles

surprise, When the session ended, Sgt. Thompson said, they were driven to the Beach Hotel, where Douglas M. Schlacter, a friend and business associate of Mr. Wilson, told them to relax. Mr. Schlacter is under investigation on charges of involve-

United Press Internat PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti --- A Haitian judge Wednesday sen-tenced opposition leader Sylvio Claude and 23 followers to 15 years in prison for opposing the government of President Jean-

president Mr. Claude had been under ar-

rest since a crackdown on critics last November in which 60 persons were jailed. Two dozen of those, mostly journalists, were later expelled from Haiti, which Mr. Duvalier's family has ruled for 24

About a week after their arrival in Tripoli, in the first week in August, Sgt. Thompson said, they were taken to a palace outside Tripoli where they were shown an explosives laboratory. It was later deter-mined that Mr. Wilson had hired another group of Americans with knowledge of explosives and had taken them to Tripoli to manufacture terrorist bombs. The investi-

gation of this operation led to the indictment of Mr. Wilson and two others last year. After touring the shop, Sgt. Thompson said, be and and his colleagues were told to prepare a training course for Libyan commandos. By this point, Sgt. Thompson was seriously con-cerned. "I know the agency does bizarre things," he said, "but work-ing for Libyan intelligence was too

He decided to return to the United States and tell the Special Forces about his misgivings. When he reached Fort Bragg, his superiors told him that the FBL having been notified by military intelligence, was investigating the Li-byan operation. Sgt. Thompson was told to cooperate with the in-

## vestigation.

Requests From Tripoli While he was doing so, several requests arrived from Tripoli for supplies. Sgt. Thompson said be told military intelligence and was instructed to ship the requested goods, which included training manuals and combat boots. The materials went during September

and October. Then, Sgt. Thompson said, "I got a call from the guys I knew in counterintelligence. They told me it wasn't an agency operation after all. At that point, I didn't know what the hell was happening."

He eventually severed his con-nections, but a half-dozen other retired Green Berets went to Libya to train terrorists after his return to Fort Bragg. It is mclear what they thought the operation was supposed to be. Federal investigators believe several may still be in Libya working for Mr. Wilson.

how the counterintelligence offi-cers at Fort Bragg decided that the mission was legitimate when Sgt. Thompson first spoke to them. Several federal investigators said they believe Mr. Wilson might have secured unofficial approval from friends who held senior positions in the clandestine services of

the CIA. In return, according to

this theory, the CIA would benefit

from intelligence collected by

A major unresolved question is

Americans working in Libya. "Whatever happened, it's a sorry episode," one senior Justice Department official said. Sgt. Thompson, for his part, says he lives on "full alert," concerned about death threats he said he has received since he left Libya

and the deficiencies are so funda-mental that it should be rejected."

Mr. Metcalf maintains that the

Most Pentagon planners have

Mr. Metcalf does not raise a gic planners believe would seriousproblem that many liberal strately undermine the possibility of a Soviet first strike. Moscow, like-Washington, has had no experience with a nuclear environment and cannot have high confidence that the radioactive clouds caused

other warheads. But most strategic planners maintain that, with the necessary spacing of warheads and predicted

A bipartisan House subcommit-

## committee says that doubts about Nitze Expected

ministration officials. "It's about 80-percent certain,"

If Mr. Nitze takes the job, he

missile, and from others who doubt the viability of the principle of commonality. They say it is the Cameras Jam, but Voyager

# Gets Good Look at Rings

(Continued from Page 1) turn's rings showed striking differences in colors of the rings while fully illuminated by the sm. Pho-tographs taken of the rings by Voyager-1 showed little color difference, mostly because Voyager-1 flew under the rings without the

rings fully.
One picture released Tuesday showed inner rings composed of deep violets, purples and blues, while outer rings were different shades of yellow. No two rings appeared alike,

particularly the three largest inner

rings. They were shaded in so

many different blues and violets that they suggested that the rings formed when moons of different chemical elements broke up in Saturn's orbit just after the dawn of The colors of the rings provided more piece of evidence that Saturn's moons and rings have been in constant collision. The different

colors of the three largest rings suggested that they were formed when three large moons collided eons ago to form at least three As it flew among the 17 known moons of Saturn, Voyager-2 took close-up photographs of three of the strangest moons in orbit around Saturn. Pictures of the moon Tethys showed a crater one-third Tethys' size, and scientists described it as the largest crater they have seen on any of the 17

miles across," said Voyager project scientist Stone. Photographs of the second outermost moon, lapetus, showed a moon half black and half white, and suggested that the moon's dark side is being costed by the billions of dust particles in orbit around Saturn.

Measurements of the mass of Ia-

petus imply that it is 80-percent water ice, meaning that whatever is dusting and darkening the moon is

nnt seeping from the moon's interi-or to form its black side.

Photographs of the moon Hy-

moons. "The crater is roughly 300

Pontiff Grants Audience United Press International CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy—Pope John Paul II, overriding the wishes of his doctors and protected by exceptional security measures, today held his first general audience since he was shot in St. Peter's Square on May 13.

perion showed a a different shape each time a new or closer photograph was taken. In three pictures shown here Tuesday, Hyperion looked like a peanut, a prune and

### an arrowhead. **Angola Sees** sun at its back to illuminate the

**More Action** (Continued from Page 1) representation of the real state of

A communiqué from the Angolan Defense Ministry reported "vi-olent fighting." The communique, reported by Angop, said two South Airican armored columns totaling 32 tanks and 82 other vehicles crossed the border beween Angola

and South-West Africa on Monday morning. In a report Wednesday, Angop denied reports it had said any of the 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola. had massed near Lubango. It said a report by the South African Press Association mentioning the troops and using Angop as its source was "an obvious attempt to

mask the South African aggres-

It said said eight South African fighter-bombers destroyed the vil-

ages of Cahama, 90 miles north of

the border, and Tchibemba, 125

miles north of the border, "in an

## attempt to open the northern Taipei Families Hear Jet's Tape

United Press International TAIPEI - Taiwanese officials today permitted family members to listen to the tape-recorded conversations of the crew of a Taiwanese airliner that crashed last week with 110 persons aboard. There were no survivors. Officials had listened to the tape

Sunday, and there was nothing on it to indicate the cause of the acci-An audience of 270 civil aviation officials, family members and reporters listened to 31 minutes of

taped conversation retrieved from the wreckage of the Far Eastern Air Transport Boeing 737 that crashed Saturday in northern Taiwan. The government allowed the unusual public playing of the tape to allay suspicions of a coverup in the investigation.

French Cabinet Guillotines Death Penalty

penalty, ending two centuries of executions by guilloting.

The bill will go before Parliament Sept. 17 and approval was considered. ered certain since the lower house is dominated by President Francois Mitterrand's Socialists. Recent public opinion polls showed that a susjointy of those questioned favored retaining the death penalty as a deter-

use since the French Revolution of 1789. Seven men are currently under

## death sentences in France.

The Associated Press LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Wednesday tuned down a request from newly elected Northern Ireland member of Paris-

strikers to die in a campaign to win political status for Republican p

JERUSALEM — Israel's parliament, the Knesset, went into special session Wednesday to debate a row between rabbis and archaeologists

excavation work on the City of David site, which is regarded by archaologists as an exceptionally important source of cines to the origins of the Jewish people.

Carter Says Peking's Friendship Pleases Him The Associated Press PEKING - Former President Jimmy Carter toured the Great Wall of

Gratifying progress continues in many areas of life and the benefits of the progress are apparent to all. Mr. Carter said. There is no doubt that the

By Jay Mathews neton Post Service

SANTA BARBARA Calif: ment has announced it will en were equipped to fumigate only 5 et a bar on all California fruit percent of their crop.

Les not been disinfected, de U.S. officials have been meeting has not been disinfected, de-U.S. efforts to soften the emaimed at the Mediterranean

Japanese decision, and Wednesday in Tokyo, be a blow to California who count the Asian naa their No. I foreign custom-California sells more than \$120 tion in fresh fruit to Japan each

Meanwhile, two of live Mediter hean fruit flies found near Los ngeles, 300 miles from the main festation, were confirmed educaday to be fertile, indicating generally to be termic indicating level spraying of pesticides over the state's most populous county ht be necessary, United Press International reported.

Many Are Unprepared Anne Warring a spokesman for the group of California growers known as Sunkist said the group had already canceled its next weekly shipment of citrus to Ja-pan Sunkist growers have said. however, they are making prepara-tions to fumigate as much of their

export crop as they can to meet the.

Japanese requirement. California growers in general, however, are not well-prepared for the fumigation or cold-treatment that might be required of more of their produce if the Japanese em-

and states. A spokesman for the Council of California Growers said last week that its members

with the Japanese in Tokyo since Saturday in an attempt to persuade Japan to accept a simple cer-tificate that fruit brought into the country was from parts of Califor-nia free of the Mediterranean fruit Thy. Only 2 percent of the state is under federal and state quarantine resulting from Mediterranean fruit div miestation.

A spokesman for the Japanese government said the two sides would continue to discuss what kind of disinfectant treatment would be acceptable to Japan and what varieties of fruit not susceptible to the flies might be admitted.

Most other states and foreign governments have been accepting California produce if it was ac-companied by a certificate saying that no Mediterranean fruit flies had been found in the counties in which it was picked.

Sea. S.I. Hayakawa, Republican of California, called Tuesday for manediate spraying of the entire San Joaquin Valley, the heart of California's \$16 billion agricultural industry, to stop any further spread of the insect and restore faith in California produce. Up to now, state and federal agricultural officials have ordered aerial spraying with the pesticide Malathion over only those areas where Mediterranean fruit flies have been

## **AWACS Ride Fails to Dent** Israelis' Opposition to Sale

By Barry Schweid The Associated Press

WASHINGTON -A ride on a U.S. radar plane has not caused Israeli representatives to lessen their opposition to the projected sale of five of the aircraft to Saudi Arabia, a spokesman for the Israeli Embas-

sy in Washington says.
This will not affect our position or our opposition," Naciman Shai said Tuesday after the Penta-gon disclosed that Israeli military and technical experts were flown from Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma to the vicinity of Langley Air Force Base in Virginia and back to Tinker.

"Israel rejects the whole package and all its elements," Mr. Shai

The Reagan administration wants to sell five of the Airborne Warning and Control System -AWACS — planes to Saudi Arabia. The package, which Congress has until Oct. 30 to veto, also includes missiles and fuel tanks for gress have objected to the sale of 62 U.S. built F-15 fighters, giving AWACS to Sanidi Arabia on them the range to reach Israeli tergrounds that the aircraft, whose ra-

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker of Tennessee threw his point all Israel aircraft move-support behind the proposal Tues-ments and put Israel at a serious day and predicted that the Republican-controlled Senate would not block the sale. Although saying he The United States has denied thinks the House may oppose it, that Israel would be endangered the sale cannot be blocked unless by Saudi possession of AWACS both houses vote to do so.

Sen. Baker told a news conference in Chattanooga, Tenn., that, "for my own part, 1 am satisfied that the proposed sale ... is in the

interests of the United States." Mr. Shai said Israel accepted the U.S. invitation to fly the plane for technical reasons only. The flight was made Monday while the ad-ministration was officially notifying Congress it intends to proceed with the \$8.5-billion deal, the larg-

The Israelis also were given a briefing on the radar planes at the Pentagon last Friday, it was hoped that the flight and the briefing might persuade Israel to be less

quaint Israeli technical and military experts with the capabilities and limitations of the E-3A air defense surveillance aircraft," the

grounds that the aircraft, whose ra-dar can see more than 200 miles, would be able to effectively pin-

## BR In Post-Torrijos Panama, Top Officers Take Reins

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PANAMA CTTY - Less than a month after the death of Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's military high command has moved to fill the political vacuum left by the death of the strongman who had ruled the country for 13 years.

Although Aristides Royo has

been confirmed in his largely administrative role as president, the 10 senior officers of the National Gua.d, the country's only armed force, have begun to project themselves as the ultimate political authority here.

In recent days, the new com-mander of the 9,000-member guard, Col. Florencio Flores, a lit-de-known figure until Gen. Torrijos' death in a plane crash July 31, has made several much-publicized trips around the country, but he is believed to have little ambition to dominate the political scene and has been coordinating closely with the nine lieutenant colonels who comprise the guard's general staff.

Significantly, by inviting propo-nents and critics of a \$2-billion copper development project to argue their case before them last week, the general staff officers assumed responsibility for deciding perhaps the most nettlesome political issue facing the country.

on a controversial book. "In fact," he said jokingly in an interview, "I One result of the guard's asser-tion of power, in the view of local The author is the new prime minister. Mabathir hin Mohammed, who wrote The Malay Dilemma while he was in political analysts, has been a com-mensurate loss of political ground by Mr. Royo, who was named by Gen. Torrijos in 1978. The gnard has also paid little heed to the Democratic Revolutionary Party, which is nominally the ruling parthe ruling party, the Umited Malays National Organization, for criticizing the leadership of Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, the coun-

S 44.

Without the unifying figure of Gen. Torrijos, many Panamanian political analysts believe that a struggle for power will inevitably ensue in the top ranks of the Na-

## Terrible Mistake

The guard is making a terrible mistake in trying to project itself as the successor to Torrijos," said one Panamanian politician who acted as an informal adviser to Gen. Torrijos. "The general staff is confusing popular acceptance of Gen. Torrijos' one-man rule with a ately banned here. similar acceptance of the National

Foreign diplomats believe the first serious internal crisis will serve as a test of both the unity of hold a preponderance of the the National Guard and of its relationship with Mr. Royo.

est U.S. arms sale to another na-

strenuous in its opposition. The flight was conducted to ac-

Pentagon said. Israel and its supporters in Con-

military disadvantage in event of a

Espriella.

confidence by the staff officers.

Significantly, since the general died little has been heard from the opposition parties.

"Torrios was the unifying factor all around," one opposition leader noted. "He kept Royo in power, he kept the party alive and he kept the guard united. ... He was the godfather figure, and with-out him things will unavoidably

By Henry Kamm

KUALA LUMPUR — Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam said

he expected no criticism when he decided to lift an 11-year-old ban

asked the author for a commis-

the political wilderness in 1970.

Mr. Mahathir was expelled from

try's first prime minister, ir con-

nection with the bloody ricts be-

tween Malays and ethnic Chinese

Mr. Mahathir, a 55-year-old

physician, stated in the book his

theories on the delicate balance be-

tween the two principal ethnic communities — Malays, with

about half of the total population

of 13 million, and Chinese, with

nearly 40 percent. The book, pub-

lished in Singapore, was immedi-

"The Malsy Dilemma" attribu-

ted the gross disparity in economic

power and educational standing

between the ethnic Chinese, who

wealth, and the Malays, who com-pensate by monopolizing political

in 1969.

New York Times Service

According to well-placed Pana-manians, the guard's general staff recommended to Gen. Torrijos this year that he replace Mr. Royo with Vice President Ricardo de la

The sources said that Mr. Royo offered his resignation to the National Guard after Gen. Torrijos

died but was given a formal vote of

Cypriot Will Meet Reagan



## Canada Finds Wrongdoing by Mounties, Strips Them of Internal Security Duties

reputation of the force."

By Henry Giniger New York Times Service

OTTAWA -- The Canadian government has appropried that the internal security duties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be given to a separate civil-

ian intelligence agency.

The decision was announced Tuesday, at the same time as the release of a report by a govern-ment-appointed commission that, after a four-year investigation, dis-covered "institutionalized wrongdoing" and a "widespread attitude by the force that it need not be re-

sponsible to civilian authority. The RCMP was founded in 1873 as a western frontier force. It is now the federal police force with sponsibilities akin to those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 1t also serves as the provincial police in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, which have their own

The panel of inquiry, known as the Commission of Inquiry Con-cerning Certain Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was set up in 1977. Its establishment followed disclosure in a Quebec court of illegal acts carried out by members of the force in connection with the investigation of subversion in the French-speaking province, where separatism has sometimes taken violent forms.

The 1,800 pages of documents made public Tuesday detailed five major fields of violatious: surrepti-tious entries, unauthorized wire-tapping, unlawful opening of mail, illegal use of confidential information provided by citizens to the federal government and a wide range of "dirty tricks" carried out being security threats.

The commission attributed this situation partly to the fact that there has never been a clear and comprehensive public policy on the purpose, methods and structures of security intelligence in Canada."

## 'Misguided Notions'

But it also said: "The RCMP, through its recruitment, training and management practices, engulfs its members in an ethos akin to that found in a monastery or relig-ious order." It found "a willing-ness on the part of members of the RCMP to deceive those outside the force who have some sort of constitutional anthority or jurisdiction over their activities."

The commission described as "misguided notions" what it said was the widely held belief within the force that if a Cabinet minister

NICOSIA — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus will meet President Reagan in Washington. possibly at the end of September, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

The Malays are spiritually in-

clined, tolerant and easygoing,"

Mr. Mahathir wrote. "The non-

Malays and especially the Chinese

are materialistic, aggressive and have an appetite for work."

In other passages, he spoke of the "unlimited acquisitiveness"

that immigrant communities

brought to Malaya and said; "The

Malays are the rightful owners of Malaya, and ... if citizenship is conferred on races other than the

Malays, it is because the Malays

The book abounds in racial gen-

eralizations, even about groups not

resident in Malaysia. Mr. Mahathir wrote, for example, that

Tewish stinginess and financial wizardry gained them the commer-

cial control of Europe and pro-

voked an anti-Semitism which

waxed and waned in Europe

Tamperproof Scales

pared to forgive and tolerate the

non-Malay on every occasion" be-cause of their "good breeding," he

ing from countries with vast popu-

lations, are less concerned about

good behavior and manners. In

their lives, nobility, which is al-

ways associated with breeding, was

totally absent. Age and riches are

the only things they defer to."

The Chinese and Indians, com-

After describing Malays as "pre-

through the ages."

continued:

Malaysia Premier's Book Is Tough on Ethnic Chinese

power, to essentially racial differ- Calling for reforms such as the

**EEC Backs France, Tells Italy to Refile Wine Papers** 

BRUSSELS - The Commission of the European Economic Community has agreed that the French government has the right to bar Italian wine from entering France, but only until Italy has filed proper customs papers, an EEC spokes-woman said Wednesday.

was not fully informed of ques-tionable activity he could then

deny knowledge if asked about it,

and that disclosure of such activity would inflict damage to the good

Once Italy files those papers and France agrees to end its blockade on Italian wine imports, the EEC can proceed with its plans to offer financial assistance to France to clear the Italian wine through customs and place it in private warehouses, the spokeswoman

She said that on some customs papers, Italian exporters had not even mentioned the origin of their

EEC governments also agreed Wednesday to convert 900 million liters (198 million gallons) of surplus wine into industrial alcobol, at a cost of about \$160 million, to help end the so-called "wine war" between France and Italy, EEC sources said.

Management Committee also began examining reforms that could be made in the community's wine trade in preparation for a full debate on the wine market by EEC farm ministers later this year.

The conflict between the two countries broke out earlier this month when a group of French wine-growers poured diesel fuel into a cargo of Sicilian wine due to be landed at the Mediterranean port of Sète.

Italian officials complained that French customs officials had deliberately blocked up to 40 million liters of Italian wine there. They said the customs blockade was an infringement of EEC free trade

## W. German Tourists Get Health Warning

HANNOVER, West Germany - West German authorities distributed leaflets to vacationers returning from Romania Wednesday, cantioning them to see their doctor should they feel sick.

The action was taken after tourists returning from the Romanian Black Sea resort of Neptun report-ed that over 1,000 West German vacationers there had diarrhea.

mandatory use of tamperproof scales, the future prime minister

wrote of scales that can be used to

short-change customers: "The small-time Chinese retailer is adept

at this practice and unscrupulous

enough to use it as a weapon in

competition."
In Mr. Mahathir's view, the

Malays have borne the indignities

inflicted on them by other races

because of "the fatality of people of the Islamic faith." He wrote

that "a Malay, by definition, is one who professes the Islamic faith."

underlined its sense of kinship

with Moslem causes Monday by

raising the mission of the Palestine

Liberation Organization to full

diplomatic status. Malaysia is the

only non-Communist country in

Southeast Asia to have allowed the

Despite the ban, the Mahathir book circulated widely, particular-

ly in the Chinese and Indian com-

munities. The author's return to

politics in 1973 as an appointed

senator and his rapid rise to min-

isterial portfolios and the deputy

prime ministership in 1976 were

watched with deepening concern by Chinese and Indians. And his

succeeding the former prime min-

ister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, who

stepped down because of ill health

last month, had been apparent

since his election as deputy presi-

dent of the party that had once ex-

Palestinians to open a mission.

Mr. Mahathir's government

France has offered cash aids and trade restrictions to its winegrowers to prevent their market being flooded with cheap ftalian

About 3 percent of the report,

according to Solicitor General Robert Kaplan, was withheld by

the government because it referred to specific cases of wrongdoing that might result in prosecutions.

Italian wine exports to France jumped to more than 630 million

Aug. 3. Airlines were asked to sub-mit schedules canceling 50 percent of their flights leaving at peak hours from the country's larger airports. FAA planners in Jackson-ville, Fla., modified those submissions as necessary to fit the nation-

liters in the past year from 410 mil-

Washington Post Service SEOUL - The departure from powerful positions of three prominent generals has aroused speculation that President Chun Doo

All three had been close friends and advisers of Mr. Chun when he began taking power here in De-

## **NEWS ANALYSIS**

A meeting of the EEC Wine .cember, 1979, and all occupied posts in his government that have been regarded traditionally as crucial in any power struggle in South

Government officials deny that the three cases are connected. Only one of the generals has been dis-missed with the sort of public disgrace that accompanied the purges of the military that followed Mr. Chun's ascension to the presiden-

eign and Korean, the changes appear to fit a pattern of potential rivals being displaced at a time when Mr. Chun's prestige and power are largely unquestioned in

The most recent case involved Maj. Gen. Pak Se Jik, who had been commander of the capital garrison command, the military unit assigned to defend Seoul. It is a post also regarded as politically important in the event of uprisings within the military, such as the one Mr. Chun led against former army bosses after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

Gen. Pak had been given the key post by Mr. Chun, but early this

Malay Dilemma" would be al-lowed to remain out of sight reced-

ed with the lifting of the ban by Mr. Musa, who is also the home

affairs minister, and were banished

when the prime minister himself urged Malaysians to read it. An-

swering a reporter's question dur-

ing a visit to Jákarta, Mr.

fairs considers it necessary for the

purpose of stability of politics in the country that Malaysians should know what their prime

minister thinks, to read his mind,

Assessing his book as harmless, Mr. Mahathir said it had served as

the basis for the adoption in 1970

behalf of Malays, known as the

New Economic Policy. Under it,

Malays receive favored treatment

in the economic and educational

raise the average Malay to the

same level as the other communi-

ries. But Mr. Musa, in the inter-

view, rejected as "balderdash" any

fear that the new government fa-

"We are a multiracial society

the deputy prime minister said.

"We'll be more liberal, believe it or

vored "Malay chauvinism."

"The new minister of home af-

Mahathir said:

so to speak."

### Chun's unswerving resolve to cleanse the government of the kind and he favoritism and influence-ped-dling considered common here among generals and ministers in the former government.

friend who was seeking business favors from ministers in the gov-

His dismissal was officially por-rayed as an example of Mr.

But several observers believe here is more to the story. One diplomatic source pointed out that Gen. Pak had moved far beyond his military role and had become a well-known personality in the po-litical and diplomatic life here.

## Unceremonious Arrest

According to one account, Gen. Pak had also boasted to his former army friend that he would someday occupy Mr. Chun's position. Sources said this remark somehow became known to the government and Gen. Pak was unceremoniously arrested at a highway toll gate on the outskirts of Scoul. Govern-

ment officials deny that version. Asked why Gen. Pak was not formally charged with a crime, as other allegedly corrupt officals have been, one official claimed it was part of oriental custom to deal with suspected influence-peddlers in high positions by harrishment

instead of prosecution.

Gen. Pak is reported to be living quietly at home but not under

There are loopholes in the 50 Plan, meaning traffic is higher than that in some cases. Flights using only secondary airports are not restricted at all. All told, the restrictions have allowed about 75 percent of the normal day's 14,000 commercial flights to continue op-

Room 626 Becomes Nerve Center

For Coordinating U.S. Air Traffic

schedule now in use.

By John Burgess Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Every eve-

ning, a computer operator scated

in a carpeted, sixth-floor room at

Federal Aviation Administration

headquarters types out a message

advising what to expect at the na-

tion's airports and along its air

626, the operational command

years ago to coordinate traffic into

in addition to those normal duties,

Room 626 is the nerve center for

minute-to-minute decisions on

flight delays and reroutings caused

During some of the day there is time for banter and coffee around

the consoles. But the morning and

Loopholes in Plan

from airlines.

post known as Central Flow.

routes on the following day.

erating according to the FAA.

While scheduling for specific flights is handled in Jacksonville. The message for Tuesday, flashed to airlines and traffic control centers around the country, Washington's complementary task began: "The FAA will continue to is to accommodate the planes into operate the air traffic system under a system whose capacity changes the 50 Plan on Tuesday, August 25, 1981, for 22 major airports daily, as airport towers and the 20 regional "en route" control centers with the following exceptions ... around the country seek ways to make their small strike-reduced For more than three weeks, staffs the most effective. since the nation's air controllers walked off the job, the emergency

For example, on Friday last week, landings at JFK Internation-al in New York were restricted far measures to keep planes flying have been coordinated from Room below scheduled rates to 25 per hour, due to staffing problems in the control tower. Drawing on computers in Jacksonville, Central Flow called up a schedule of arrivals at JFK and calculated what air-Equipped with illuminated maps, telephones and high-speed printers, the center was set up 10 borne delays could be expected congested airports. In the mid-1970s, conserving fuel by reducing time spent in holding patterns be-came an important function. Now, during specific hours at the airport if nothing was done.

Planes scheduled to land between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. would have to circle for 60 minutes if they took off an schedule, it was found, in response the center ordered airlines and control centers to hold those planes at their depar-ture gates for 60 minutes so that they would be able to land immediately on reaching JFK's vicinity.

#### Restrictions Canceled

evening rush hours at major air-ports force the half-dozen or so As it happened, at 4:20 p.m. the center decided to cancel the reflow controllers to quicken their pace, conducting transcontinental strictions after New York com-plained that, combined with other conference calls on their phones, calling up flight data on computer control measures, ton few planes screens and answering inquiries were coming into JFK. In Room 626, a flow controller picked up his phone, punched keys on his con-Preparation for the 50 Plan for sole to connect him simultaneously to all of the 20 regional traffic censanaging traffic during the strike began long before the walkout on ters and announced the cancellation. Written confirmation followed on teleprinters to the centers and the airlines.

But, in fact, the towers rarely cause delays. Most have sufficient staff to handle reduced traffic arriving under the 50 Plan, the FAA

al scheme, creating a 50-plan says. Delays originate mainly at en route centers because of requirements laid down since the strike to increase separation "in trail," the minimum acceptable distance at

which a plane can follow another. In normal times, minimum separation for planes en route is 5 miles (8 kilometers). But due to the shortage of controllers, regional centers have lengthened these distances, both to lower the number of planes in the sky and keep those that are flying further apart as a safely measure. Vertical separation

has been increased too. The regional centers directing traffic in the Chicago and New York areas appear to have been the hardest hit by the strike and now form the narrowest bottlenecks in the system. Chicago, for instance, Tuesday was requiring some planes entering its sector be at least 50 miles behind those

### Baggage Limits Cut

WASHINGTON (UPI) — In addition to fewer flights, some air travelers may face surcharges for hauling along a lot of baggage.

The Civil Aeronautics Board recently gave Braniff International

permission to cut its baggage limits

on flights to and from Latin America from two 70-pound suitcases for free to two 50-pound suitcases. Pan American Airlines has received permission to begin excess baggage surcharges Oct. I for passengers with discount tickets. Pan Am will limit discount ticket luggage to a single piece weighing no more than 50 pounds. The charge for the extra bag would be \$7 on a domestic flight and \$49 on a flight from New York to Lon-

### Layoffs at Western Airlines

LOS ANGELES (AP) - In the latest lavoffs for the airline industry, Western Airlines says it will furlough 1,000 employees -- about 10 percent of its workers --- in the next two weeks because of the air traffic controllers' strike. Nationally, airlines have laid off about 10,000 workers because of the

## Chun's Dismissal of Generals Seen as 'Housecleaning' he had abetted a former army

By William Chapman

Hwan is engaged in a political housecleaning to consolidate his rule in South Korea.

But to many observers, both for-

## Corruption Alleged

month was stripped of his command and retired from the army on grounds of alleged corruption. He was publicly accused — but not prosecuted - on charges that

#### Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, 82, a comhat veteran of World War II who spent more than three years as a prisoner of North Korea during the Korean War and whose decorations included the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for bravery,

Ouse arrest

Gen. Dean commanded the 24th Infantry Division in Tokyo in June, 1950, when North Korean forces crossed the 38th parallel, be-Hopes in these communities and ginning the war. Gen. Dean's diviamong moderate Malays that "The sion was among the first forces to reinforce units in South Korea. On July 3, 1950, he was named com-

died Monday in a hospital in Berkeley, Calif.

mander of all U.S. forces in Korea. On July 20, he personally was leading his troops in a delaying ac-tion near the town of Tacjon, when he became separated from his men. He was listed as missing in action, and it was not until December 1951, that it was announced he was a prisoner. He was repatriated

in September, 1953. In "General Dean's Story," pub lished in 1954, he wrote of his years as a prisoner, of his efforts to escape, of his attempts at suicide because of torture and of his fight against brainwashing. He also told how he fought his last battle in of a wide-ranging long-term program of "affirmative action" on Korea, for which he won the Medal of Honor, firing his pistol at a tank.

## Infantryman's Badge

After returning, he served as deputy commander of the 6th As prime minister, Mr. Mahathir has strongly endorsed the continuation of this policy to Army, San Francisco. At his retirement ceremony, the Army chief of staff, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, pinned the Combat Infantryman's Badge on his blouse and bailed him as "one of America's great he-

> Gen. Dean's many decorations also included the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Bronze Star.

Gen. Dean was a native of Illi-

Another high-level change that has many observers still baffled was the sudden retirement earlier this summer of Gen. Ro Tae Woo. a long-time friend of the president and a key figure in the Dec. 12, 1979, incident that gave Mr. Chun and his cohorts control of the

### **Unexpected Retirement**

Gen. Ro had led troops into the capital to secure it against the re-sistance of old-guard generals whose chief was being arrested by Mr. Chun's men. His movement was the key maneuver in sealing Mr. Chun's victory that night, and Gen. Ro came to be regarded as one of the four or five top generals PXDAS trol and placed Mr. Chun in pow-

Last month, it was unexpectedly announced that Gen. Ro would retire from his position as head of the Defense Security Command, the powerful military agency that had previously served as the launching pad for Mr. Chun. The post has vast surveillance and police powers and whoever fills it wields considerable political influ-

Gen. Ro doffed his uniform after an elaborate retirement ceremony and became a minister without portfolio, a civilian political post that in the past has been regarded as of little significance. His exact duties are not clear.

Despite Gen. Ro's seemingly minor position, government officials encourage speculation that he may have been moved out of uniform to become a civilian politician in line to succeed Mr. Chun, whose term expires in 1988. One official said the government hopes to avoid a repetition of the Chun accession, in which the president took off his uniform only a few days before being inaugurated.

## **Bodyguard Removed**

Despite the disavowals, the impression left with foreign diplo-mats stationed here is that Mr. Chun was not happy with a potential rival of such stature. Gen. Ro is extremely popular with the mili-

tary brass. Government sources say Mr. Chun and Gen. Ro are still friends

and meet frequently.
A third general, Brig. Gen. Chung Dong Ho, was removed on July 13 from his position as chief bodyguard for the president in the Blue House, the presidential mansion. That ton was a position of political significance under the late president Park, whose own bodyguard was slain with him in the political assassination of October,

The explanation offered by one top aide for the removal of Gen. Chung was that Mr. Chun did not want the position of bodyguard to become a permanent assignment and intends to change bodyguards

## Gen. William Dean, U.S. War Hero, Dies

Gen. Maxwell Taylor greets Gen. William Dean on his release

in 1953 after three years as a North Korean prisoner of war.

nois. He graduated from the University of California at Berkelev. working his way through college as a Berkeley police officer, streetcar motorman, stevedore, and shortorder cook.

He received his commission in the Regular Army in 1923, and made his mark as a staff officer and something of a scholar before World War II. He was a graduate the Command and General Staff School, Army Industrial College, the Army War College, and its Chemical Warfare School

He was an assistant to the secretary of the Army's general staff when World War 11 began. He won a combat assignment in 1944 as assistant commander of the 44th Infantry Division, later becoming its commander. The division was an element of the U.S. 7th Army, serving from the beaches of southern France to Germany and finally Austria.

After World War fl, Gen. Dean served as assistant commandant of the Command and General Staff School, then from 1947 to 1949, was military governor of South

## Frank Brickman

MIAMI (AP) - Frank Brick-man, 81, Miami Beach's kosher food enforcement officer, died Tuesday. A former New York grocer, Mr. Brickman was America's only municipal keeper of Jewish dietary laws.

## Lorena Carver

ATLANTIC CITY, NJ. (AP) -Lorena Carver. 95, who owned and trained the famous diving horses on Atlantic City's Steel Pier for more than 36 years, died Thurs-

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Page 4 Thursday, August 27, 1981

## Turkey: A Year After Coup

Turkey is approaching the first anniversary of the coup that overthrew Premier Suleyman Demirel. The takeover was meant to put an end to political murder and economic chaos. Unlike most coups, it was greeted with cau-tious optimism. Turkey, after all, was no banana republic ruled by a succession of tinhorn dictators. On the two previous occasions that the military had taken over since World War II, in 1960 and 1971, the generals quickly returned the country to civilian rule. When Gen. Kenan Evren ousted Mr. Demirel last September. Turkey was clearly descending into the abyss, so he was welcomed in some quarters as a savior. His declared intention of wiping out terrorism. rejuvenating the economy and reforming the political system were desperate necessities that the civilian government obviously could not acccomplish.

In some ways, the performance has been astonishingly successful. Political killings have dropped from more than 150 a month to fewer than 40. The inflation rate has gone from 120 percent to less than 40 percent. Exports are expected to be up by 50 percent this

In recognition of the economic improvement, Western and Arab bankers are making new loans to the Turks. The Evren government has also improved relations a bit with Turkey's NATO partner, Greece, and it bas persuaded Turkish Cypriots to edge toward settlement of intercommunal problems with their Greek neighbors.

The internal political situation, bowever, is considerably dimmer. Gen. Evren has cracked down on politicians of the left and the right with equal vigor. He bas simply excluded from the political process those of the center such as Mr. Demirel and Bulent Ecevit. A constituent assembly is due to convene in October, but its members will be appointed and their function will only be advisory. Trade-union activity has been virtually suspended. Incidents of torture have been reported. The judiciary is under tight govern-ment control and leaders of the left-wing Disk labor federation are facing death penalties as is Alpaslan Turkes, leader of the right-wing Nationalist Action Party.

The latest disturbing development was the announcement that Metin Munir, a Cypriot journalist who represents The Financial Times, the Turkish service of the British Broadcasting Corp. and other Western media organizations, will be tried next month on unspecified charges. The summons left blank the space in which charges normally appear. It is believed that Mr. Munir will be prosecuted for broadcasting a report about a let-ter alleging that a Turkish group was conspiring to take revenge against Armenians who have been killing Turkish diplomats.

By improving the economy and going a long way toward restoring order, Gen. Evren has won the support of his NATO allies. But his regime continues to run roughshod over democratic processes and civil liberties which is bad in itself - frictions are bound to appear, and that will be bad for both NATO and Turkey.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## The Mexican Oil Deal

The Reagan administration's oil deal with Mexico is a mistake. Under this agreement, the U.S. government is to buy oil for its strategic reserve directly from the Mexican government. The United States is apparently abandoning its previous salutary policy against direct government-to-government oiltrading. Why? So far, there's no clear explanation.

In the past, the U.S. government bas bought a lot of foreign oil, but always through intermediaries — the international oil companies. The oil companies bave provided a valuable buffer against the political and diplomatic interests that crowd in on any transaction between two governments. Unlike the U.S. government. Exxon. Texaco and the rest don't have an immigration policy to enforce along the Rio Grande. They aren't involved in disputes over water rights. They aren't responsible for drug enforcement programs. They don't have to arbitrate quarrels over imported Mexican tomatoes that compete with the Florida crop. The oil companies have nothing to offer for oil but mere money, and money is all that they ever pay.

It's never that simple when governments trade with each other. Between two immediate neighbors like the United States and Mexico there are always dozens of issues under discussion, and the treatment of one inevitably affects the outcome of others. If an

oil company thinks that a seller's price is too high, it can simply walk away from the offer. But the United States couldn't break off its purchases from Mexico without creating a political incident of some magnitude. It's not very likely that this oil will be bought at a strictly market price - particularly if prices begin to move. In a falling market, the U.S. government - unlike the oil companies would bave to show a measure of concern for the economic stability of its neighbor. This agreement is a strange choice for an administration that keeps talking earnestly about the necessity to hold future spending to a mini-

If there should be another oil crisis like the last two, with prices shooting upward, the sellers of oil would once again have great leverage. This administration's energy policy, here as in other cases, seems to be based mainly on the cheery hope that there won't be any more oil crises and shortages.

The amounts of oil in this agreement are not very large, by the standards of the oil business. After the turn of the year, the volume will fall to about 1 percent of U.S. imports. The gains, in terms of the strategic reserve, will be only modest. But the political implications are large, and the precedent is an unwise one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Gloom on Wall Street

Researchers at the University of Michigan claim the nation's consumers are happier with the government's economic policy than they bave been for a decade. But tell that to President Reagan's other constitutency, Wall Street's big league money managers, investment bankers, and brokers. They are in deep

Main Street may continue to cheer lower tax rates and slower growth in social spending, believing that these policies will produce buoyant economic growth and subdue inflation. But Wall Street does not share that faith, nor, surprisingly, is it responding enthusiastically to the investment incentives in Mr. Reagan's economic package. Instead, the financial community has reacted with distress to dismal forecasts about next year's federal deficit, which further puncture hopes that interest rates will come down anytime

The recent deficit forecasts sent the bond and stock markets into yet another tailspin and drove high interest rates even higher. Tuesday, long-term Treasury bills, the safest of safe investments, offered astronomic yields of 14.55 percent. Bell System bonds. also extremely safe, approached 17 perceot.

With money market funds continuing to offer similarly high rewards to investors at virtually no risk, the stock market took a beating and the popular Dow Jones industri-

als dropped to the lowest level in over a year. On top of all that, the Labor Department announced that the volatile Consumer Price Index jumped ahead in July at a 15.2 percent annual rate. The administration called the swing an aberration and speeded up studies

of how to replace the C.P.I. with an index less vulnerable to monthly swings in housing costs. Nevertheless, it was the first doubledigit figure in six months.

None of this bodes well for Mr. Reagan. The impressive political capital he has raised with his economic victories in Congress may trickle away if such disruptions in the financial markets continue. It appears that balancing the budget by 1984 may require a great deal more budget cutting than even the administration contemplates, almost certainly undermining the massive buildup of defense outlays that the president wants. It may ultimately require some form of tax increase to limit consumer spending, however unimaginable that may seem in the wake of Mr. Reagan's drive to reduce income tax rates.

In early 1980. John Anderson, then still a Republican candidate for president, said there was only one way that President Reagan could make good on his pledge to cut taxes, raise defense spending, balance the budget and bring inflation under control and that was with mirrors.

Even people on Wall Street otherwise disposed to support Mr. Reagan look at his economic program and see only a fragile and untested theory of monetary management a plan to cut more billions from the budget than most people can imagine, and a lot of hope. The forthcoming debate about defense spending will carry these doubts into the halls of Congress. To succeed in that confrontation the president will have to offer more than mirrors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago August 27, 1906

WASHINGTON - The entire country is showing iotense interest in the political situation in New York State. William R. Hearst expects to be nominated by his Independence League on Sept. 11: then he is going to ask the Democratic convention to take him on or he will defeat its ticket. He counts on getting New York and Erie Counties and most of the rural counties. Mr. Hearst began by building up a machine of his own with which to coerce the Democracts. He has invaded every county and has men actively at work for him, many on pay. It has been estimated that by the time all the bills for his preliminary canvass have been paid his expenditure

would reach nearly \$1 million.

### Fifty Years Ago August 27, 1931

NICE - One of the most ecceptric of notable literary men. Frank Harris, critic, biographer and former editor, died aged 75 at his home here vesterday. His determination to complete his biography of Bernard Shaw caused him to cling tenaciously to life despite a long illness. "My Life and Loves" brought him his social ostracism both in England and America. Although there have been violent disagreements coocerning his place in the literary world, and though his judges were almost unanimous in terming him the most egotistical writer in a century, it is now recognized that he was a man of genius. His "Life and Confessions of Oscar Wilde" is ranked by Shaw as the best in the field.



# Dacca: Military Short Circuits

By Tyler Marshall

DACCA, Bangladesh - Since it became independent a decade ago, this hapless nation has been guided more by its army officers than anyone else.

The attempted coup d'etat of last May 30 that took the life of

President Ziaur Rahman and left a question mark over the future is only the latest instance of the army short-circuiting the political pro-

The country's only other elected leader, Sbeikh Mujibur Rahman, was gunned down six years ago by a group of dissident majors from the famed Bengal Lancer regiment.

In the chaotic hours following Mr. Zia's death in May, the pivotal figure was oot the constitutional successor, Vice President Abdus Sattar, but the army chief, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad. "I could have taken over," he

quarters in Dacca," but I decided for the constitutional alternative." There was no hint of military general in May.

ravado in the general's statement.

Gen. Ershad, who speaks with bravado in the general's statement. It was a simple assessment of the disproportionate power he held as army chief. It is a degree of power enjoyed by the heads of most

said in an interview at his head-

Third World armies. But in the context of Third World politics, there is little unu-sual about the extent of Gen. Ershad's strength. Most Third World armies have such power.

For, with rare exceptions, those armies represent the only well-organized instruments of authority in otherwise weak and fractious political structures.

They preserve order, symbolize national unity, destroy liberty and provide most of the world's unelected presidents.

They dominate almost by default. Even junior officers are capable of brushing aside frail consuturional frameworks to seize

Marxist politicians in Afghanistan recognized the army as their only way to gain the upper han-dand spent years infiltrating it before launching their successful coup more than three years ago. The commander of the tank that led the takeover is now the minis-

ter of communications.
When Pakistan's general cumpresident, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. took cootrol in an effort to restore order in Pakistan, he did so reluctanily. He addressed the elected leader he deposed as "sir" and made what most observers believed was a sincere pledge to return the country to civilian rule within 90 days. That was four years ago. He later hanged Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the man he called

Few rate Pakistan's Gen. Zia as particularly ambitious. Most attribute his longevity to the absence of any credible alternative. Indeed, the army has ruled Pakistan for oearly half its 35 years of independence and many view it as the glue that holds the country togeth-

The path taken by Bangladesh's Gen, Zia during his nearly six years in power demonstrates the pitfalls facing a leader who tries to make the jump from military to civilian rule. As an army major general he emerged as chief martial law administrator following a series of military coups in late 1975.

Initially ruthless, Gen. Zia gradually loosened his grip oo the country and was returning it slow-ly to a semblance of civilian, dem-ocratic rule, forming his own political party in the process. But a group of disaffected senior army officers believed Gen. Zia was "overdemocratizing" the system and urged him to reimpose martial

law and strict press censorship. More than a dozen attempts to hring him down were organized within the army before the final, fatal one led by an unhappy major

quiet sincerity and devotion to his country, said that he was determined to keep the army out of the political arena.

"Democracy should be given a chance to survive," Gen. Ershad said. "I am oot going to be involved in running this country not me, not my army."

He voiced the hope that his refusal to take control might make it more difficult for anyone else to

"I wanted to prove it's not inevitable that the army takes over," he said. "Once people know there are alternatives it will be harder for the army next time."

But if violence erupts in the coming campaign to elect a successor to the slain president and law and order begin to crumble, he may have no choice.

"In the current political vacuum, there is tremendous pressure on the military to keep order." said a leading Dacca businessman with

close ties to the army.

Even Gen. Ershad admits that the army is "the only disciplined force in the country."

But this discipline is far from to-ial. To ensure the continuation of Bangladesh's fragile civilian rule, the army chief will surely have to head off further violent bids for

power by ambilious, dissatisfied military officers.

Much of this dissatisfaction is rooted in a rift between officers who fought in the struggle for independence from Pakistan and those who were trapped and interned in what was then West Pak-

Most of the so-called freedom fighters were ill-trained volunteers who were later absorbed into the army and given two years' added seniority, a move that upset their better-trained and often better-

qualified repatriated colleagues.

## ---Letters-

## Miss Rainer Replies

As a daily reader of the loterna-tional Herald Tribuoe, I was rather, shall I politely say "saddened". (impolite "infuriated") at the various inaccuracies about myself in the "People" column (iHT, Aug. 14), and I sincerely hope that you will correct these statements.

1. I am oot appearing with the "American Repertory Theater" in Cambridge, but at the Harvard University auditorium theater. 2. I am not appearing "with" any group, but alone with an ac-

companist at the piano. 3. The poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson was never set to Richard Strauss music, but it was the enthusiasm of Richard Strauss for the long poem that inspired him to write the incidental piaco accomyears after Tennysoo wrote it, in fact years after his death. 4. The show never had a limited

run in London, but I will be doing is for the first time at Harvard.

5. And finally my age. I was surprised that it was not quoted as "81 years old." Ridiculous as it seems, I feel I have to send you a ohotocopy of my passport. Not only an Onassis likes to be quoted as being years younger than his true age, but the same is felt, as you may well know, hy millions of other people. For an actress, however, it is important to be given at least the courtesy of her true age if meotiooing age altogether is so very, very important! LUISE RAINER.

Vico Morcote, Switzerland. Editor's Note: Miss Rainer's passport gives her birthdote as Jon. 12. 1916. The World Almanac says she was born in 1913. The JHT repaniment to the poem about 50 grets reporting her age as 71.

As in so many Third World countries, what affects the armed forces eventually spills over into the broader political process. Dif-ferences with the president over the treatment of freedom fighters was one of the grievances voiced by the officers who killed him. As a precautionary measure,

has already retired some senior officers whose loyalty was found to be suspect.
Gen, Ershad has personally visited key garrisons, emphasizing to senior officers the need for main-

Mr. Sattar, now acting president,

taining strict discipline.
"I've told them that if this kind of thing happens again, it could destroy the country," he said.

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Tyler Marshall is the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in New Delht.

# Debate on Energy: Try a Little Prayer

by Richard N. Cooper

extraordinary document recently submitted to Congress, the Department of Energy explains how we should deal with the next oil emergency. It says a shortfall of oil should be met by running an economic recession deep enough and long enough to bring our de-mand for oil into line with the

available supply.

You will ool find those exact words in the report, of course, but that is its message. What the report literally says is that, io the event of a disruption in oil supplies, we should allow "the market to do the job it does best — allocating scarce resources efficiently and effectively among competing demands. No action could have a more salutary effect on four preparedness and effect on [our] preparedness and endurance capability ... than to guarantee that domestic price controls and allocation of oil for civilian purposes will never again be imposed." and "... oil supply disruptions must be greeted with a firm and nonaccommodative monetary response."

available supply.

### Prices to Rise

In short, oil prices are to rise un-til the market clears. That will solve the problem. High priority users are defined as those who will pay for it; low priority users will drop out of the market voluntarily. The price mechanism does not need to be supplemented by other measures. The only mitigation is a willingness to sell some of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the event of a disruption. As an economist, I have more respect for the market than most. But doctrinaire reverence for the free market in any circumstance, even an emer-gency, seems to me foolhardy. The key question is not whether supply and demand will be brought into balance — they always are — hut how that will be accomplished, and at what cost.

The administration apparently would rely exclusively on price, apart from some stock drawdown. It is important to get oil prices right, and the January decontrol of oil prices should be applanded as providing the right long-run incentives to producers and consumers. But in the short run of an emergency, demand is very insensitive to price alone. Quick substitutes for oil are not available. Consumers will pay more for oil and less for other things. The balance between supply and demand will be brought about by a fall in business profits (except for energy firms), employment and incomes

### The Debate

For a large disturbance, this policy holds out an even starker repetition of the recession of 1974-75, in which the United States alone lost an estimated \$250 billion in output in today's prices. The Western world as a whole lost perhaps twice as much. Unemployment

CAMBRIDGE Mass. — In an extraordinary document remployment reached 21 perons on the should deal with the next oil emergency. It says a shortfall of sill should be met by running an conomic recession deep enough and long enough to bring our denand for oil into line with the vailable supply.

You will ool find those exact words in the report, of course, but hat is its message. What the report terally says is that, to the event of disruption in oil supplies, we hould allow the market to do the hir does best — allocating scarce sources efficiently and effective among competing demands. No other enough them as went to 9 percent, and ternise out to 9 percent, and ternise out of the debate over oil percent and the debate over oil percent and the sensitive of the debate over oil percent and the sensitive of the debate over oil percent aspects — who gain who losses, and the sensitive oil prices combined with the debate over oil percent, and ternise out to 9 percent, and ternise of the debate over oil percent, and ternise of the debate over oil percent, and ternise of the debate over oil percent, and ternise out to sensite out of the debate over oil percent, and ternise out of the debate over oil percent aspects — who gain aspects — who losses, and the sensitive to losses, and the sensitive promit aspects — who gain aspects — who gain aspects — who losses, and the sensitive contain aspects — who gain aspec

mand for oil without large procinceases at the pump if that was protect us from a major mount we should not commit owner. priori to controls either. The unquestionably inefficient and

unquestionably inefficient and ministratively messy. But should look at the total cost benefits of alternatives, not the partial costs. In implificances, price controls and actions would be far less disast and costly than a depression. A sufficient drawdown of and could avoid both price contained avoid both price contained recession; it is obviously preferred course, if we have and if we are willing to lead go. But it is disconcerting to that during the disruption of the private firms greatly built are stocks, and then secretary of the stocks. that during the disruption of war private firms greatly built are a stocks, and then-secretary of an gy James Schlesinger was a sup-criticized for ceasing purchased the Strategic Petroleum Respec-ease pressure on the oil many We badly need to work our contain under which SPR sales with

### Interest Rates

Furthermore, private fame drawing down their (still stocks now, when normally would be building them up to can blame them? They must be high interest rates and face a perod of prospective oil surpling the next year or two. They make the next year or two. They make be expected to take into account the overall national interest the overall national security and the desirability of avoiding a resistant the desirability of avoiding a resistant the event of another original ruption. That is the responsibilities of the government. It should be interested in the government. limit itself to the maximum the fill rate — about 450,000 harder day — in buying stocks, but should purchase at a much higher rate as store above ground until the store above ground until the store above.

In the meantime, given the a for dealing with an oil emerging, we should all pray for quietalist the world's leading oil produces.

The writer, a professor of com-ics at Harvard, was undersoning of state for economic affairs in Carter administration. this orticle for The W

# Polish Stage Ready for Rerun

By Leopold Unger

the stage is set again with the same actors prepared for another run of

the same play.

Lech Walesa displayed the same sense of responsibility as before when from the same Lenin shipyards in Gdansk he urged the workers once again to struggle for what they wanted, but to demand only what was possible. Just as the late Cardinal Wyszynski did last August, his successor as primate of the Poles, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, took a stand for the Catholic Church in the holy city of Czestochowa for renewed mediation and pronouoced a sermon to the glory of the Black Virgin and for moderation. Just as they did a year ago, the Communist Party and the government have adapted a firm policy, with the accompany-ing threats of force, allusions to "bloody encounters" and to the

danger of "fraternal assistance." And just as he did a year ago, the top man of the Polish Communist Party has returned to the same dacha in the Crimea to hear Leonid Brezhnev describe the Soviet point of view on the Polish crisis.

Yet there are some changes in the replay of history. The first is that it was not Edward Gierek but Stanislaw Kania who went to the Crimea, leaving behind an almost entirely new party directorate. Furthermore, Mr. Kania went to the Crimea with his premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is a general and minister of defense, an indication of the role that the army is playing or may play in Poland.

Yet the more extraordinary factor coming out of the Crimean vis-it was the communique published afterward. Rather than the usually banal, almost trivial ritual formu-las, the Soviet-Polish communique this time cootained what could be considered a political and economic program.

The communiques declared a live-year moratorium for the Polish debt to the Soviet Union (according to unofficial Polish sources, the debt amounted to \$4.5 bil-lioo for the last year alone). It also

•

BRUSSELS - One year after promised that the Soviet Union the great drama of Gdansk, would deliver "a number of products of current consumption" to Poland, even though the Kremlin is unable to overcome its own shortages and serious economic

> Obviously, however, Moscow believes that the sacrifice is worth the while. It believes that it must offer some compensation to the Polish leaders for their efforts against "the enemies of Socialism in Poland ... the counter-revolutionaries who use anti-Sovietism to try to create a gap between Poland, the Soviet Union and its other faithful friends and allies," and who threaten the "security of the state and the vital interests of the

> Polish nation."
> The Soviet Union, Mr. Brezhnev declared, "has an internationalist position towards Poland." This was a very direct reference to what has become known as the Brezhnev doctrine, formulated before the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, by which Moscow allots itself the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of Communist

Furthermore, the communique also recalls the wording of the final declaration signed by Mr. Brezhnev and Czech Party leader Alexander Dubcek at the end of their meeting in the last days of July, 1968, some three weeks before the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia

There is, however, a major dif-ference between the Polish Crimean visit of 1980 and the one this year. It is not only the party leaders who changed between visits. Poland also has changed. And under the current distribution of forces in Poland, it may well be asked to what extent Mr. Kania has the right and ability to speak and take a stand in the name of the

Polish nation.

Polish nation.

When Mr. Kania left the Crimea, he returned to his "legal country," the one he represented at the conference with Mr. Brezhnev, has the conference with hut that country is also the "real Poland," that of 37 million Poles, of the independent union Solidarity, still the only free union in the Communist bloc, which along with Rural Solidarity assembles practi-cally all the Polish working people. and this makes it, in proportion to the population, the biggest union in the world.

And, according to a leader of Solidarity in Gdansk, the sides did not sign the communique site the Crimean meeting and does to the Crimean meeting and does to the Brezhney, or rains the Polish Communist leader and of allegiance to Mr. Brezhnev.

"That is their problem," the sa-ion leader said, "even if castin terms in the communique are surthe Gdansk accords, and if offices, such as those that key the bland for the present catastrophe on the darity are simply an insult to the good sense of the Polish nation?

Solidarity does not doubt Kama's right to make promise the name of his party. And our more, the union would welcome any positive results coming out a the Crimean meeting particular since within the last year South pressure has aggravated the format a series of intrigues and series and series are the union of the independent union. stead of trying to save the natural steer 35 years of incompetent of

"We do not deny the party the right to its role under the constitu-tion." the Solidarity leader said # cently in an interview. However, neither threats of the type user. Czechoslovakia in 1968, nor the promises made during the Cream materials and the cream materials. mean meeting can denimin the role of our organization as set our in the '21 Points' signed in Gdars' last year. The Baltic Sea is cond to us than the Black Sea even it

"Let me remind you," the information is adder said, in explaining his feet for moderation. "I am a Pole first and a union leader second.
"What we are waiting to see \$1.5 Mr. Kama can also be a Pole first has a can als

that is, before being a Commi C1981, International Héraki Tribus

# Herald Tribune

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# Guatemala: How Far Will U.S. Go to Back Rightist Regimes?

Marlise Simons, a Mexico City-based journalist who reports on Latin American affairs for The Washington Post and other publications, wrote this article for the magazine Foreign Poli-

#### By Marlise Simons

MEXICO CITY — The real test of the Reagan administration's Central American policy will come in Guatemala, not El Salvador. The reason is simple: In El Salvador the administration has been able to disguise its raw anti-Communism by pointing to the ruling junta's commitment to democracy and social

lo Guatemala, terror is institutionalized. The rightist death squads responsible for more than 3,000 murders last year are directed from the office of President Romeo Lucas Garcia himself, according to Amnesty International The repression has ignited a civil war, and there is little pretense that any political middle

ground exists.

The notion, developed by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, that "moderately repressive" allies deserve U.S. support, faces a severe test in Guatemala. How far is Washington willing to back a military dietatorship that adamantly opposes reform and is committed, in the name of "fighting Communism," to a policy of political assassi-

The Reagan administration indicated in May that it was inclined to provide military aid to Guatemala. But even months after Sec-retary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. declared Guatemala the next nation after El Salvador on the "hit list" of Soviet expansionism, the administration still had no coherent Gua-

In many ways Guatemala is more important than El Salvador or any other Central Ameri-can nation. With 6.9 million people, it has the largest population and economy in the region; it borders on four countries, including Mexico and its vital oil fields. Direct U.S. investment of \$221 million - double the amount in El Salvador — is the highest in the region. In the past 25 years, the United States has played a far more important role in Guatemala than anywhere else in Central America.

Whereas the Reagan administration cites outside agitation as the chief cause of the Salvadoran conflict, such claims will be far more difficult to support in Guatemala. When analyzing the Guatemalan civil war, the history of U.S. policy and of indigenous reform movements is impossible to discount.

The most important U.S. interference in Guatemalan politics occurred in 1954, when the Central lotelligence Agency engineered the overthrow of Guatemala's reform-minded president, Col. Jacobo Arbenz, A former defense minister, Col. Arbenz had taken office peacefully and punctually, the first president to do so in more than a century. His labor and land reforms were tepid by the standards of what the United States recommended in El

Salvador last year. However, when Col. Arbenz began legal proceedings to expropriate 178,000 acres owned by United Fruit Co. offering to pay the owned by United France of the land as compensation, the company skillfully converted a husiness dispute into an ideological conflict. The U.S. government and media presented Col. Arbenz's reforms not as populist attempts to move Guatemala from feudalism to modern

### capitalism, but as militant Communism. \$10-Million Coup

The coup, which cost the United States less than \$10 million, marked the return of the Big Stick policy toward Latin America that Franklin D. Roosevelt bad abandoned 20 years earlier. It also became a model for U.S. response to revolutionary change in Latin America. The language, arguments and techniques of the Arbenz episode were used in Cuba in the early 1960s, in Brazil in 1964, in the Dominican Re-

public in 1965 and in Chile in 1973. In Guatemala itself, the coup cut short the beginning of a natural process of modernization. Since 1954, the U.S. government and Guatemala's ultraconscrivative landed gentry and its military allies have time and time again spurned opportunities for peaceful change.

No sooner had Col. Arbenz been over-thrown than his CIA-picked successor, Carlos Castillo Armas, dismantled the budding labor movement, the literacy campaign, the peasant cooperatives and revoked all land reform measures. This aggravated the overcrowding of the several million Indians living on tiny plots on the highland plateaus. Anti-Communism became the ruling norm, and it still is today:

As Guatemala prepares for elections in March of next year revolution is brewing once more. Almost every day there are guerrilla actions: an ambusb of an army convoy, an attack oo a police station or a takeover of a village to bold political meetings and kill army infor-mants. As in the 1960s, rightist death lists are circulating and mysteriously named murder squads have reappeared.

Wiped out completely a decade ago, the leftist guerrillas have been able to return because of three factors: the radicalization of the Roman Catholic Church, the ability of the guerallas to mobilize the Indians for the first time and the inevitable demonstration effect of events elsewhere in Central America.

## Indian Culture

In contrast to the defeated guernillas of the 1960s, the Guatemalan leftists in the 1970s deeided no revolution would be possible without the participation of the country's Indians, who make up 53 percent of the population. Descendants of the Mayans, the Indians have protected one of the oldest and most coherent cultures in the Americas by rejecting the values of the society imposed by the Spanish conquest. Their tight social organization also protects them against Guatemala's pervasive racism.

Divided into 18 language groups, the Indians follow a conservative, contemplative and deeply religious way of life. Despite years of political pressure, they had always remained aloof from right and left.

Undismayed by the challenge, young members of the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP) moved into the El Quiche area in 1975, learned Indian languages, gave the people legal and marketing advice, became involved in cooperalives and slowly gained their confidence. Catholic priests, many of them foreigners, served effectively as a bridge between the guerrillas and the Indian population by raising the Indians' consciousness and eventually endorsing -

thereby legitimating — the revolutionary path. These efforts found strong popular support. The Kakchikel, Kekchi and Quiche peoples have long resented "the army of the whites." which forcibly recruits Indian boys. The Guatemalan military has also made a policy of seizing Indian land on behalf of the powerful.

dvelopment area known as the Transversal

The army has also kidnapped, tortured and killed local leaders, often entire families, in its hunt for subversives.

In the 1970s, the living conditions of the impoverished indians worsened. Population growth put more pressure on the short supply of land, services and employment. Illiteracy remained at more than 60 percent. Light industry and tourism created a boom in Guatemala City. But every year half a million Indians in the countryside are forced to migrate to the countryside are forced to migrate to the country signal and coffee plantations along the Pacific coest, where their often must for less

Pacific coast, where they often work for less than the minimum wage of \$3.20 a day.

Official terror and desperation have pushed many Indians to cooperate with the guerrillas or actually to join their ranks. Of the four armed leftist groups in Guatemala, the EGP and the Organization of People in Arms bave the largest Indian following. Although they are kept small for tactical reasons, these groups can now draw on a vast, invisible support network on a vast, invisible support network on a vast, invisible support network on a vast in the largest beautiful. work on a terrain that the Indians know intimately and the army does not.

If the Indians are a key to possible change in Gnatemala, the military is the key to the status quo. The military's strategy for preserving power is to terrify the villagers and to put the

guerrillas in a moral bind by punishing inno-cent civilians for guerrilla actions.

Increasingly, the army feels that it stands alone in the way of revolution. Encouraged by U.S. military support and equipment and dissatisfied with the role of protecting other people's fortunes, the military began to acquire its own wealth in the early 1970s. Modeling themselves after Brazil's powerful military, the offi-cers decided to build economic muscle to increase their independence

### **Protection for Sale**

The 14,000-man Guatemalan armed forces now own a bank, an investment fund and have launched industrial projects. Top military leaders own vast stretches of land. They earn extra income selling protection to the large landowners. As in El Salvador, much of the high command is U.S. trained. Between 1950 and 1977, according to Pentagon statistics, 3,334 Guatemalan officers attended U.S. military academies.

Three years ago, Guatemala rejected U.S. military aid to protest President Jimmy Carter's human rights criticism. Since thea, Guatemala has spent more than \$89 million on military purchases, mainly in Israel and Ar-

Guatemala had seemed the sort of country where the Carter human rights program might have had some impact. Between 1974 and 1978, fraudulently elected President Kjell Laugerud Garcia proved surprisingly tolerant of the newly emerging trade union and Indian cooperative movements. And there were bopes that his successor, Mr. Lucas, and his Social Democratic civilian running mate. Francisco Villagran Kramer, would ensure continuation

of the apertura, or political opening.

Relations, however, between Guatemala and Washington deteriorated sharply within months of the Lucas takeover. Mr. Lucas believed that Washington's policies in Nicaragua and El Salvador were destabilizing the entire region and encouraging the extreme left. As the Sandinistas gained strength in Nicaragua, the army command decided to end the apertura and demobilize the opposition.

In its siege mentality, the right began identifying all non-rightists — teachers, union leaders, students, priests, journalists, Christian Democrats and Social Democrats — as Communist threats. Within two years, repression had become so extreme that even Vice-President Villagran resigned and fled the country.

The United States was snubbed. The Carter administration's human rights representations were ignored. High-ranking State Department envoys to Guatemala were refused audiences with the president, while the local press taunted them as "moderate Marxists."

When Washington decided last year to re-place meek Ambassador Frank V. Ortiz Jr. with a more assertive career diplomat, George Landau, it was met with defiance. Guatemala refused to accept Mr. Landau. For the past year, the fortress-like U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City has been without an ambassador.

Although U.S. officials now bope that a political solution can be shaped around the elec-tions, it is difficult to imagine how Guatemala's political direction could change sufficiently in the coming months to make elections remotely credible. The far left abandoned elections as a political tool after a blatant fraud in 1974 under President Carlos Arana Osorio. The murders of union and peasant leaders have forced popular organizations to go underground, if not to take up arms, at least to provide support for the armed guerrilla

Two of the country's most respected and popular opposition leaders have been mur-dered by the rightist death squads, which enjoy official protection. Former Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr, bead of a Socialist party, was assassinated in early 1979. Manuel Coloss Argueta, the popular fermer mayor of Guatemala City, was shot to death six days after his left-of-center party had been granted

registration with the government. The left-of-center and centrist groups that have survived the assassination campaign find it impossible to operate publicly. Even the Christian Democrats, whose Salvadoran colleagues are allied with the rightist military there, feel terrorized in Guatemala. Since last summer, 76 party leaders have been murdered, seven of them in one day. The Christian Democrats are threatening to boycott the elections

#### imless the repression cases. Narrow Escapes

The Reagan administration has quietly started to encourage Christian Democratic leader Vinicio Cerezo to run party candidates next March. Yet Mr. Cerezo himself receives frequent death the ars and has narrowly escaped three assassination attempts in recent months. And by early May, Washington had done nothing to help create conditions that would make Christian Democranic participation more than an act of political - and actual - sui-

With the political center virtually extinct, the elections are very likely to be another squabble for power among the rightists. Be-sides Mr. Lucas, two men count in the jockeying for the presidency. One is former Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcon, head of the fiercely rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN), who has already announced his candidacy. The MLN calls uself the "party of organized violence" and claims to maintain a

3,000-man paramilitary force.

Mr. Sandoval's primary rival is Mr. Arana, who cannot become president again, but is exparticularly in a new cil, nickel and forestry pected to offer his own candidate. As tough as Mr. Sandoval, Mr. Arana earned the nickname "the Jackal" for his fierce repression of the left. Architect of the economic boom of the past decade, he has a strong following among the military and the conservative but more modern business community, which does not like to be identified with the fanaticism of the

#### American Visitors

The Guatemalan establishment overestimated how willing the Reagan administration would be to provide support once it took off-ice. Ronald Reagan's commanion last summer had encouraged Guatemalan hostility toward the Carter administration on both official and private levels. Ultraconservative Guatemalan groups made early contact with the Reagan camp and persuaded hard-line congressmen, retired U.S. military officers and academics to visit Guatemala City. The visitors, in turn, reassured their Guatemalan hosts that U.S. policies in Central America would be radically different under a Reagan presidency.

The administration is in a bind. Although impathetie to Guatemala's anti-Communism Washington cannot afford to ignore its brutal repression. The administration's professed support for reform in El Salvador is likely to be undermined by open support of reaction in

If the administration were to push the military regime to reform, knowledgeable insiders doubt that there is even a faction of progressive officers willing to support reform-minded

Betting on the 1982 elections as an avenue of meaningful change is wishful thinking. To rebuild the political center is nearly impossible at this late stage. Even among moderates, U.S. credibility is low.

The only way that the Reagan administratioo can avoid repeating the mistakes of the past is to show that it opposes governmentsponsored terrorism. Without extracting significant concessions from the current ruling groups in Guatemala, the United States will not obtain the measures essential to long-term stability there. The administration should not go ahead

Guatemalans are burning without U.S. aid. In rejecting military support in 1977, the Guate-malans figured that they could ride out the Carter years and gain friendlier treatment from a Republican administration, without having to curtail their buman rights violations. An indefinite military cutoff now could induce the armed forces to revise its reactionary poli-The Reagan administration has the advan-

with plans to resume military assistance. The

tage of being known and trusted in Guatemala. Ruling groups know that they will have nowhere else to turn if they alienate a conservative U.S. administration. Given the choice of facing a hostile United States or instituting genume reforms, Guatemalan leaders might grudgingly accept the latter. But the United States should not pretend

that it can accomplish anything easily in Guatemala. Creating an atmosphere for reform will be very difficult; real arm-twisting will have to take place. 01981, Foreign Policy.

## Peking Saga: Once a Eunuch to Empress, Now a Retired Clerk in Communist China

### By Victoria Graham

PEKING — Behind an iron door on West Drum Tower Street, two elderly gentlemen tend flowers and goldfish in an elegant courtyard where they have lived in seclusion for 30 years, tragie relics of China's imperial

Sun Yaoting and Ma Deqing, both 80, were cunuchs of the Qing Dynasty and lived in the Forbidden City. Today they are wards of the Communist state, living out their days with a certain dignity in the compound of the Bureau for Preservation of Temples and

Only one other ennuch is said to be alive, the third and last vestige of a feudal servant class, famed for lusting only after power and engaging in palace intrigue. In the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644), eunuehs were said to number 100,000. When Mr. Sun entered the palace in 1916 there were 1,000. When be left in 1924 there were femal than 200 in 1924 there were fewer than 200.

Mr. Sun is the youngest of the trio and says matter of factly, "I was the favorite of the empress. I did my duty well."

In the last days of the Qing Dynasty, young Mr. Sun was a poised, diminutive, related to the property of the control of the c

atively rich eunuch. He earned 20 taels of silver a month as the ebosen cunuch of the fickle teen-age Empress Wan Rong. Close to her in age, he poured her tea, washed ber

hands, supported ber arm when she walked.

Mr. Ma, however, was large, ungainly and illiterate. He was a coolie, doing the most menial work in the palace, earning a few dollars on festival days and enduring occasional beatings. He had to pay a dollar from his own pocket to have his queue braided. Mr. Ma and Mr. Sun are friends of five decades, bound by the castration they endured to belp their families and their status as freaks and

Mr. Sun was born near Tianjin, the eldest of three sons in a peasant family which turned to begging. When be was 10, his par-ents gave thought to him becoming a

"I volunteered to help my family," Mr. Sun said, speaking in a soft voice, sometimes oo the verge of tears. "Everyone considered eunuchs despicable and loathsome. No man would want to become a cunuch, but it was the only way because we were so miserable."

So many poor peasants wanted their sons to be eunnehs that the waiting list for imperial castration was long. It took six years of waiting and seeking introductions and Mr. Sun had grown to be a young man of 16

when he was accepted.

He entered the Forbidden City "and on that day I became a eunuch," he said. That was in 1916 and he worked there for eight years until the puppet Emperor Pu Yi was driven out by warlord Feng Yu Hsiang.

Every evening at sunset, he recalls, a bell ordered the departure of all males from the Forbidden City except for men of the imperial family and cunuchs.

Eunuchs tied the emperor's shoes, told him stories, transmitted edicts, burned incense, checked the accuracy of clocks, scrubbed the floors, guarded treasures, fed the animals, recited classics. Because of his



Eunuchs Ma Deqing, left, and Sun Yaoting were in the Chinese imperial court.

shrewd assessment of the whims of the empress, Mr. Suo became her favorite and frequent companion. He was the youngest of 12

cunuchs who waited oo her. He remembers she used to make her eunuchs, all youngsters like herself, staod in a circle and play drop the handkerchief. "If she liked you and was io a good mood, theo she was easy to please. She treated me quile well." Mr. Sun said. "But when she got angry, I stayed out of her way. I watched her moods and handled her with care."

Sometimes the empress invited him to eat with ber. He performed three kowtows before accepting food, and he was required in her presence to eat while standing. Sometimes she gave him castoff finery, sometimes 40 or 50 silver dollars. Most of his money went to his family.

### Cruel Emperor

He remembers, too, her cruel husband, the teen-age Emperor Pu Yi, who used to ride his bicycle through the marble lanes of the alace. The emperor was famous for abusing his cunuchs, even making them eat dirt, and once he turned on Mr. Sun. The emperor told me he was going to shoot me dead with a pistol. I was terrified and I made many kowtows and begged him to spare my life. Then he laughed and my friends said he only

Mr. Sun knows stories about famous, powerful eunuchs, some who amassed great wealth and even had wives and concubines for the sake of appearance. "But those were the old days," he said, "We had no power. The Qing Dynasty had no power."

When the imperial family and cunuchs were expelled from the palace in 1924, Mr. Sun was flung into a world where he had no role, "I was seized by a great sadness," said

Mr. Sun, who was 24 at the time. "Where would we go? Who would want us? What would become of us?"

No one would hire eunuchs, and many became beggars. "We were humiliated in the outside world," he said. "We never knew even which todet to use - men's or wom-

### Pooled Resources

So 30 or 40 eunuchs pooled their mooey and bought land in the western district of Peking. There they built the Xing Long monastery, with a Taoist caste. They grew some vegetables, collected rent from houses on their land and lived in idleness, seclusion and poverty.

They only could afford flour twice a month and usually lived on corn muffins. lo the street people faunted them.

The eunuchs lived in their retreat for

about 25 years, until the Communist victory of 1949. The state took over temples and monasteries, and 30 eunuchs became wards of the state. Eunuchs were organized into po-litical study classes and read Marx and the works of Chairman Mao. "We learned we were the most oppressed in the old society." Mr. Sun said. "We were to be given jobs. protected and respected."

The favorite cunuch of the empress thus became a clerk. "After a life of misery," Mr. Sun said, "we at last could lead happy lives."

He praises the Communist Party.

He receives an allowance of 50 yuan. about \$37, a month. He eats in a collective dining room. Attendants steady him as he walks with his cane. They place cushions on his chair. Nurses look after him.

Once a year his hrother comes to visit. On a table beside his bed, Mr. Sun places pic-tures of great-meces he has never seen.

# Freud's Reversal of Seduction Theory Probed

This is the second of two articles. The first article was published on Aug. 20.

#### By Ralph Blumenthal New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unpublished letters and growing research into the hidden life of Sigmund Freud are providing new insight into a momentous turning point in the history of psychoanalysis - Freud's reversal of his theory attributing neurosis in adults to sexual seduction in childhood.

By that reversal, which shifted the focus of pathology from parent to child, some scholars say Freud turned a blind eye to considerable evidence, not only of seductions but also a wide range of other abuses that victimized and traumatized children in Victorian Europe. The consequences for social reform and psychoth-

erapy ever since have been enormous.

Initially, Freud attributed his patients' neurosis to repressed memories of seductions or other sexual trauma in childhood. But then, he decided, the seductions so frequently reported by his panents could not have occurred and had to be largely "phantasies" conjured up out of an innate infantile sexuality that focused on the parents.

But some scholars, citing criminal statistics of the period and other documentation, contend that the accounts were authentic enough and that Freudian psychoanalysis essentially turned its back on environmental factors reality - to look inward to psychic reality, phantasy" and instinctual drives, such as the Oedipus complex, to explain neurosis.

## Turnabout

Some of these scholars now believe that Freud, wearying of his isolation, turned his initial theory around, consciously or unconsciously, to absolve the parents, including per-haps his own father, and implicate the children through a theory of infantile sexuality.

This view won some surprising endorsement recently from a prominent Freud archivist, Dr. Jeffrey Moussiaeff Masson, a Berkeley psy-choanalyst selected by Anna Freud as director of the project to publish her father's complete letters to his closest confident, Wilhelm Fliess, and others for the first time.

By "shifting the emphasis from a real world of sadness, misery and cruelty, to an internal stage on which actors performed invented dramas for an invisible audience of their own creation," Dr. Masson told a meeting of the Western New England Psychoanalytic Society at Yale in June, "Freud began a trend away from the real world that, it seems to me, has come to a dead halt in the present-day sterility of psychoanalysis throughout the world."

Nevertheless, Dr. Masson and most other Freud scholars consider the Viennese master an undeniably heroic figure who by the power of his intellect and great gifts of expression first charted the forbidding terrain of the buman unconscious. The expanding re-analysis of Freud and the

seduction theory, nearly a century after the

Freudian revolution opened the mind to sys-

rematie study and treatment, is being spurred by a wealth of new research and emerging autobiographical material. While he was alive, a lot of people knew he didn't want his life exposed," said Dr. Muriel Gardiner, a Vienna-trained psychoanalyst of the 1920s. Dr. Gardiner, a Freud follower and

philanthropist, has helped assemble valuaote Freud archives. For a long time after Freud's death at the age of 83 in London in 1939, Dr. Gardiner added, "most people, taetful people, were reticent about getting into everything." But recently, she acknowledged, Freud scholarship has turned increasingly penetrating.

Most significant, scholars say, is the decision of Miss Freud, who is now 85 and living in London, to accede to appeals for the com-plete opening of ber father's most intriguing correspondence - his 284 known letters to Fliess, a quixotic Berlin nose and throat specialist who entranced Freud with his unorthodox theories of bisexuality and biorythms and became his passionate friend for 15 years before their bitter breakup after 1902. According to new accounts. Fliess had a paranoid fear that Freud was plotting to kill him. The letters have hitherto been available only in an expur-gated form, published by Basic Books as "The Origins of Psychoanalysis," hut omitting sec-tions or whole letters that the Freud family considered too personal, unpleasant or irrele-

## **Publication Planned**

Harvard University Press plans to publish the full collection in about two years, as well as other released Freud correspondence with colleagues and friends and perhaps his wife-to-be as it becomes available. "It's an act of extreme importance; Harvard has agreed to be the pub-lisher for the next 30 years," said Arthur Rosenthal, director of the press. Some of the newly emerging material offers new insights into Freud's agonizing over the reality of the reported seductions.

For example, in early 1901, according to an unpublished letter, Freud showed a colleague, Oscar Rie, his study of "Dora," soon to become a landmark case in psychoanalysis. "It gave him little pleasure." Freud revealed to his beloved friend Fliess in the newly disclosed letter of March 3, 1901, cited by Dr. Masson at

"I will make no further attempts to break through my isolation," Freud added despair-ingly. "The time is otherwise bleak, outstandingly bleak."

When be wrote to Fliess about the Dora

case, the 44-year-old Freud was in a quandary. The tale of family sexual entanglements and betrayal coaxed from the hysterical 18-yearold Dora on Freud's couch was lurid indeed. Dora's father was having a love affair with Frau K., a neighbor. In turn, Herr K., the husband, had in effect been given a free hand to seduce Dora starting at age 14 — or rather to try, for she fought off his advances. Meanwhile Dora and Frau K shared a close relationship as confidantes.

The facts, which Freud did not dispute. might have seemed to indict Dora's pathogenic environment as the cause of her headaches, fe-

ver, loss of voice and coughing spells. Freud had in fact begun with such an environmental theory of neurosis, although it postulated asexual trauma in infancy, which was apparently not the case with Dora. "Have I revealed the great clinical secret to you." be wrote Fliess in a published letter of Oct. 15. 1895. "Hysteria is the consequence of a presexual sexual sbock."

"In my analyses," Freud added on April 28, 1897, quoting what he bad told a sexually abused patient, "I find it's the closest relotives, fathers or brothers, who are the guilty men."

But in a momentous turnahout, Freud wrote Fliess on Sept. 21, 1897, "Let me tell you straight away the great secret which has been slowly dawning on me in recent months. I no longer believe in my neurotica," or seduction theory. The reason, he explained, was that in case "hlame was laid on perverse acts by the father" - his own included, Freud noted in a mysterious phrase that was excised from the published letters. But Freud added, "it was hardly credible that perverted acts against children were so general.

Still, he wavered, not publishing his doubts for at least six more years, and never totally repudiating the reality of seductions, which, it has been noted, do not necessarily preclude the instinctual infantile drives.

On Dec. 12, 1897 - nearly two mooths after announcing to Fliess that he no longer believed in the reality of such patient accounts -Freud wrote Fliess, in a passage excised from the published letters, "my confidence in the father-etiology has riseo greatly." The reason, Freud explained, was that his patient Emma Eckstein, who was analyzing patients of her own, had obtained results giving credence to actual seductions by the father.

Further evidence that Frend remained torn over the seduction theory comes in another unpublished passage of a letter of Dec. 22, 1897. In it Freud provided Fliess a stark case history that Freud wrote "speaks for the intrinsic au-thenucity of infantile trauma": A patient Freud said had been raped at the age of 2 by her father elaimed to remember, as a 3-yearold, seeing her sadistic father anally raping her mother. The graphic details convinced Freud that the account could not have been made up and he concluded the letter, borrowing from Gcethe: "A new motto: What has one done to you, poor child? But now enough of my filthy

The last two sentences were excised from the published version without even the customary elipses showing an editorial cut.

## Dora Case

But by 1905, when the Dora case was published, Freud had made an about face. Dora's hysteria. Freud concluded, stemmed not from any external reality hut an innate Oedipal drive, a daughter's instinctive sexual love for the father. Nor was this an exceptional conclusion for Freud.

In a paper called "On Freud's Blindness." two New York analysts. Dr. Milton Klein and Dr. David Tribich, reviewed Freud's five major case studies, including Dora, and concluded that Freud repeatedly described destructive behavior by the parents without recognizing it

"He looked to the child, and only to the child, in uncovering the causes of psycho-pathology," wrote Dr. Klein and Dr. Tribich. who are writing a book on Freud's seduction

Dr. Klein, in another paper accepted for publication shortly in the Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, discounted Freud's own description of the seduction theory as an early "error" which Freud said he recognized and corrected. Significantly, Dr. Klein and other scholars have noted. Freud downgraded the seduction theory and commenced a retreat to isolation" after a hostile response from the reoowned sex-pathologist Richard von Krafft-Ebing and the rest of the Vienna Psychiatric Society in 1896 - "an icy reception from the jackasses," was the way Freud described it later to Fliess.

Dr. Masson, in his paper delivered at Yale, attributed Freud's cooling to his seduction the ory in part to other skepticism by Leopold Lowenfeld, a Munich psychiatrist whom Freud greatly respected. Coming on top of Krafft-Ehing's disdainful characterization of the seduction theory as "a scientific fairy tale." Dr. Masson said, "it was simply too much for Freud. He retreated." Others, seeking to understand Freud's rejection of his seduction theory, have sought to penetrate his secretive family history. It was only in 1968, for example, that a

scholar. Joseph Sajner, discovered records in Freud's birthplace, Friherg in Moravia (now Pribor, Czechoslovakia), indicating that Freud's father, Jakob, had had not one wife but two before marrying Freud's mother, Amalie, Jakob's first wife, Sally, who died in 1852, was known as the mother of Freud's two stepbrothers but the records oamed another wife. Rebekka, never before mentioned in official Freud family genealogy.

Max Schur. Freud's last physician and an-thor of the biography "Freud: Living and Dy-ing" (International Universities Press, 1972). said the disclosure opened up the possibility of a significant family secret that may have affected Freud's development.

## Called Unfortunate

Whatever factors went into Freud's turnabout, some scholars have felt the original theory was cogent and its repudiation unfor-

As far back as 1932. Sandor Ferenczi, a patient and longtime intimate disciple of Freud, took issue with the master on the reality of childhood sexual abuse. "Even children of very respeciable, sincerely puritanical families fall victim to real violence or rape much more often than one had dared to suppose," he wrote in a paper entitled, "Confusion of Tongues Be-

tween Adults and the Child." Mr. Ferenczi continued: "The immediate explanation — that these are only sexual fanta-sies of the child, a kind of hysterical lying — is unfortunately made invalid by the number of such confessions, e.g. of assaults upon children, committed by patients actually in analysis." Mr. Ferenczi's portrait of pathetically adoring children subordinated "like automata to the will of the aggressor," and his assertion that we shall have to revise certain chapters of the theory of sexuality of genitality" did lit-

tle to mend his breach with Freud. Partly in reaction against this Freudian orientation, some new schools of psychology now hold that the child is drawn to the parents not out of instinctual Oedipal cravings but simpler

yearnings for love. "Why oh why couldn't Freud believe his own ears" Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., wrote Dr. Klein in accepting his paper. "Why did he knuckle under to those who said. Oh, people don't DO those dreadful things to children." They are still saying that, just as some people

say there was no holocaust, is no torture, etc." Even in the Menninger facilities set up to assist wayward youngsters, Dr. Menninger added "Seventy-five percent of the girls we accept at the Villages have been molested in tender childhood by an adult. And that's today in Kansas! I don't think Vienna in 1900 was any less sophisticated."

By Sheridan Morley

International Heraid Tribune
ONDON — The British have
never understood Neil Simon any more than Americans bave ever really understood Alan Ayckbourn. The two most prolific, and in their own countries triumphant, living comic dramatists have consequently found the Atlantic crossing consistently bazardous and of-

ten disappointing.
Plays by Simon that have survived three years on Broadway have been known to collapse in as many months in London, and where London has in the last 15 years almost never been without at least one and often three Ayckbourns, more than half his work remains unplayed on Broadway. Simon's London hits have usually not been his plays at all but rather the negligible books he has written for such plastic-coated ready-mix dehydrated musicals as "Little Me" and (currently) "They're Playing Our Song." Which makes it all the more important that we at last have the chance to see one of the few plays on which his claims to be something more than a gag-

"Chapter Two." now receiving its British premiere at the Lyric Theatre Hammersmith, was a Broadway hit of several seasons back and then became a vacuous

another island nation: Japan.

have ever undertaken."

single lifetime."

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

ONDON - Britain is about to experience four

months of near-total exposure to the culture of

The occasion is an exhibition of treasures from the

politically calm and culturally rich Edo period, from

1600 to 1868, when the country was almost closed to

the West. More than 700 objects have been assembled

for a show at the Royal Academy opening on Oct. 24.

Sir Hugh Casson, the academy's president, describes

the exhibition as "the most ambitious, the most logistically complicated and the most costly that we

Naraichi Fujiyama, the Japanese amhassador in

London, said: "Not only has such an exhibition never

been held overseas, but in fact no exhibition on such a scale has ever been held in Japan. If I went to see

these objects in Japan, I would have to visit so many

Surrounding the show will be a barrage of events

dealing with things Japanese. The Victoria and Albert Museum. the National Maritime Museum at Green-

wich and the British Museum, among others, plan subsidiary exhibitions. The BBC has scheduled sever-

al television programs. Japanese films are to he shown at the National Film Theater, Puccini's "Ma-

dama Butterfly" is to be staged by the Royal Opera,

and Stephen Sondheim's musical "Pacific Overtures"

**Fad for Things Japanese Anticipated** 

Some local tastemakers are predicting a craze for

Japanese fashions and motifs as a result, and the

London auction houses are anticipating a boom in

the prices of Japanese art works next winter.

"The Great Japan Exhibition," its official title, will come as the climax to a series of Royal Academy blockhusters. In the winter of 1973-74 there was a China show, in 1976-77 there was a Pompeii show, and in 1978-79 there was a show called "The Gold of El Doyal do "All store was a store content of the content of the

There is little prospect that the Japan exhibition

will travel anywhere else after it closes on Feb. 21. Many of the pieces are seldom shown in Japan be-

El Dorado." All were enormously successful.

is to be produced at the Mermaid Theater.

places that I doubt it would be possible to do it in a

man actually rest.

Hollywood movie with James Caan. What separates it from much of Simon's earlier work is that it is at times a painfully autobiographical account of a successful writer trying to come to terms with the death of a beloved first wife and the possibility of starting out again with a second.

When we first meet George Schneider (played by Garry Wald-horn, who bears a certain resemblance to Simon at his most depressed) he is newly returned from the European vacation he has taken with his brother Leo to get over the funeral. It has not been a success: "London was benkrupt, Italy on strike, France hated me and Spain was still mourning Franco," he notes in a kind of Michelin Guide to woe which is a fair indication of the shape of the dialogue to come. But Simon's unequal dex-terity as 8 comic writer ought not to hlind us to his very remarkable achievement here in writing nothing less than a comedy about death and despair and a very funny one.

#### Bilko Rerugs

Coincidentally some of the earliest scripts he ever wrote, for Phil Silvers as "Sergeant Bilko" almost 30 years ago, are getting reruns on late-night British television and the chance of seeing them again neatly highlights the development of

Edo Treasures of Japan Due in London

Simon as a comic dramatist. Unlike "Bilko," most of his stage hits have been some form of autobiography. "Barefoot in the Park" was about life with his first wife, "Odd Couple" about life with his brother. In "Chapter Two" we still

have the hrother (played by George Layton) and we also have the character unashamedly modeled on the second and presen! Mrs. Simon, actress Marsha Mason (intelligently and sharply played by Maureen Lipman).

She it is who picks up the pieces of George Schneider after that cat-astrophic European vacation and gradually builds them into a husband again, this time for her. The process is slow, sometimes and, unusual for Simon, even tedious. Throughout the play the gradual huilding of a second marriage is only interrupted by a subplot (again unusual for Simon) of surprising inadequacy, involving the brother and another actress friend, arguably the two least rewarding roles to have emerged from a fourcharacter comedy since Noel Cow-ard's "other couple" in "Private

Lives" 50 years ago. But if you can look beyond a substandard subplot and a curious tendency of the play to come to a grinding halt about an hour into each of its two acts, there is still a lot to be said for "Chapter Two."

Next to Christmas, George remarks at one point, loneliness is the biggest business in America and the play is in essence made up of two continuing and concurrent dialogues about how to avoid it.

The one George has with Jemie, the eventual second wife, concerns the feasibility and ramifications of remarriage; the one he has with his brother, newly arrived at infidelity. is about the state of marriage itself. "The trouble is that it's so relentless every morning you wake up and it's still there."

#### Human Condition

To those who have long maintained that there was always more truth about humanity in "Bilko" than in half a hundred psychiatric textbooks, it comes as reassuring to discover that Simon is still on about the human condition, and after the sketchy disappointments of both "Plaza Suite" and "California Suite," it is good to find him here taking on one major theme and following it through.

The director, Peter James, in his live, production at the theory here.

first production at the theater he now manages, has paid Simon the compliment of a serious production in which the company of four is sharply confined to what lies in and beneath the text. There are no jokes here that do not come out of character or situation. None of the easy ways out have been taken, and as a result this is sometimes a

very chilly evening indeed.
Simon seems to have forseen most of the pitfalls: Given a fundamentally scap-operatic situation he undercuts it by having one character coming home from working on an episode of "As the World Turns," George himself acknowledges that he is doing "two shows a day of suffering" and yet for all their edgy self-deprecation the two central characters eventually find their way to some home truths about life and death, past and future, loneliness and the pathological inahility to accept happiness which many more "serious" dramatists would shy away from.

"Chapter Two" is around the edges a very dark play. It is also about a writer in a panic fleeing up blind alleys in search of the oneliner that might get him out of trouble. What makes it among the most important comedies of our time is that in the end the play itself does not opt for the same flight: It comes back down the alley, faces reality and reports on it. Not always favorably.

Paintings on scrolls and on screens will share the academy's rooms with ceramics, books, arms and armor. prints (including a number by the great 19th-century master Hokusai), calligraphy, sculpture, textiles and lacquerware. Almost all have been sent from Japan. Many come from Japanese temples and palaces, where they are normally shown only in September and October. A number have been lent by the Imperial Collection. There are more than 200 lenders

cause they are extremely fragile — so fragile that to avoid excessive exposure to daylight, about 400 art

objects will be withdrawn during a weeklong Christ-

mas hreak and replaced by similar objects. For exam-

ole, a pair of six-fold screens called "Pine Trees in the

Snow" will be replaced by a pair called "Wisteria" by

Five years of negotiation and planning have gone

into the exhibition, which will cost more than \$4 mil-

lion. Half a dozen British companies with business links to Japan, headed by the Midland Bank, have

**More Than 200 Lenders** 

underwritten it, along with the Japan Foundation.

the same artist, Okyo.

One of the highlights, according to the organizers, will be the display of Noh robes and Kahuki costumes, characterized by intense colors and a wide variety of patterns. The academy's Central Hall is to be all silver except for the Noh collection. Another centerpiece will be an imperial palanouin, or carriage.

The Edo period, which corresponds in British his-

tory to the era between the reigns of Queen Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, was the heyday of the shoguns, or warlords, who ruled in Edo (modern-day Tokyo) while the emperors reigned in Kyoto. Except for a single Dutch trading post on an offshore island, Ja-pan was sealed off from the rest of the world, a situathat lasted until the arrival of Commodore

Matthew Perry's ships in 1853.

The Japanese government is believed to have agreed to the show in the hope of countering the negative image that aggressive Japanese trade policies have generated in this country, in Continental Europe and, to a lesser degree, in the United States. In the past, curators in Japan have been reluctant to permit the country's rarest art treasures to go abroad.

### Russians Restoring 700-Year-Old Church

MOSCOW — Soviet experts have almost completed the piece-by-piece rebuilding of a 700-yearold church that was razed by German forces during World War II, the Tass press agency said.

The church, in the village of Kobeen chosen for special attention because its frescoes were considered among the finest in Russia, the report said.

Restoration meant sifting through piles of rubble and piecing together thousands of tiny fragments. Tass said the work had been going on for 20 years.

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**Toronto Stocks** Closing Prices, August 25, 1981 

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**European Stock Markets** 

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Page 7 Thursday, August 27, 1981 \*\*

## Pratt & Whitney, Rolls Royce in Engine Talks

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. — United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney Aircraft subsidiary said Wednesday it is holding discussions with stateowned Rolls-Royce of Britain to explore the establishment of a joint venture company to develop and market a new commercial jet engine of 25,000 pounds thrust.

It said the engine would be designed to power the type of 150-passenger aircraft some airlines are seeking for the mid 1980s.

ger ancrant some arrines are seeking for the mid 1980s.

Pratt & Whitney's partners in its PW-2037 engine program, Motoren and Turbinea Union and Fiat of Italy and Roll Royce's Japanese partners in the RJ500 program, Ishikawajima-Harima heavy industries, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, and Kawasaki Heavy Industries, can be expected to participate in the program, United Technologies said. The proposed venture would be subject to the approvals of the governments involved.

## Midland Studying Fed Conditions on Merger

NEW YORK — Midland Bank Ltd. has expressed disappointment that Federal Reserve approval of its acquisition of Crocker National Bank requires Midland to divest itself of its Thomas Cook travel agency and to reduce its holding in European-American Bank.

"We shall be considering the implications of these requirements," London-based Midland said in a statement after the Fed approval was announced Tuesday, Midland's \$820-million purchase of a controlling stake in Crocker will the largest foreign rakeover of a U.S. bank on

record, according to the Fed.

Under terms of the Fed approval, Midland would have to withdraw from the travel agency business with two years, though it apparently could continue to issue travelers check. It would have to reduce its Enropean American holding to 5 percent or less in three years.

## 2 S&Ls Seek Approval for Brokerage Operation

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two savings and loan associations have requested government permission to establish a national brokerage corporation that would enable their customers to buy and sell stocks and bonds through their local S&Ls:

hrough their local S&Ls.
In an application to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board of Atlanta, Coast Federal S&L of Sarasota, Pla. and Perpetual American Federal of Washington, D.C. said the new corporation would help S&Ls meet competition from traditional brokerage firms. The securities firms' higher-yielding money market funds have lured savings away from the S&Ls, adding to their financial difficulties.

## Zaire's Economic Strategy **Spawns Cautious Optimism**

fund said in a recent study, the fis-

cal measures have "introduced a welcome element of flexibility and

Accordingly, the fund asserted, Zaire's effort toward economic re-

covery "ments strong internal and

New Credits

at two recent events. On June 22,

the IMF decided to extend a three-year credit worth about \$1.2 bil-

in striving for recovery would have

One economist from a no-natigned country said there was lit-tle benevolence in the West's atti-

heavy political overtones, since his country provided minerals such as

copper and cobalt, its principal foreign exchange earners, to which the West wanted continued access.

The IMF, in its study, said:

"Despite the recent progress, Zaire still faces enormous economic and

financial difficulties" stemming from its debt burden, a legacy of

problems stemming from "map-propriate policies" and the decline in the market vaue of its minierals.

Zaire spends \$200 million to \$400 million a year on food im-ports, half from South Africa, half

from Westen Europe, while only a fraction of its agricultural land is

The manufacturing sector is working at 30 percent of capacity because of lack of imported raw

materials and spares. Finally, much of the country's

commerce, one economic expert

said, still runs on a "parallel mar-

ket" that invites corruption among

businessmen, government officials

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Some of these difficiuties are all

to be monitored rigorously.

tude toward Zaire.

That support was demonstrated

liberalism in the economy."

external support."

in sub-Saharan Africa.

by Alan Cowell

New York Times Service KINSHASA, Zaire — Westerners who momitor Zaire's broken economy are, for the first time in. years, displaying a glimmer of sat-isfaction about this vast and turbu-lent nation's handling of its economic affairs.

What optimism there is, however, is hedged; In the view of one of those experts, the measures taken so far to ease Zaire's protracted economic crisis may prove to be no more than "a way of putting off the day of reckoning."

The manifestations of economic malaise are diverse in this Western-supported central African nation, which has vast potential wealth from minerals and oil:

Across the river from Kinshasa, for example, is Brazzaville, capital of Congo, which is registered in di-amond-trading circles as an official exporter. But, Western diplo- agreed to reschedule \$370 million mats note, it does not have any di- of the \$790 million in payments mats note, it does not have any di-.

#### ports are smuggled from Zaire. Secret Coffee Trade

Similarly, people are laboring industriously in the eastern Kivu Province on the coffee crop, travelers report, and working with equal zest on shipping up to half the beans clandestinely through the Sudan.

Then, economic experts say, cof-fee earnings that should be repatri-ated through the central bank are kept outside Zaire because it is unprofitable to bring the foreign exchange back into the country and convert it into zaires at the official rate of 5.56 to the dollar.

The government of President Mobutu Sese Seko has effectively acknowledged the currency black market by allowing businessmen to import goods without divulging the source of their dollars, Swiss

francs or Deutsche marks. Thus, the diamond and coffee money goes out and is used to buy consumer goods abroad. These goods then come into Zaire, where they are sold for prices that reflect the black market rate of about 11 zaires to the dollar. The wealthy can buy a home freezer on Kinshasa's dusty sidewalks for 5,500

## **IMF** Supervision

"This is important," one economist said. "Last year, Zaire recorded its first growth in years — 1.8 percent. The reason was that goods could be imported with black mon-cy, and the economy grew."

The International Monetary

Fund is the main international agency supervising Zaire's eco-nomic recovery attempts. The cause of these problems are

diverse: A fall in the price of copper, its main foreign exchange camer, in 1974-75; agricultural ne-glect; a program of nationaliza-tion, or "Zairianization," that was set up in 1972 and crippled production, and a seemingly endemic

At the IMF's behest, Zaire has devalued its currency (the zaire is now worth one-seventh of what it was in 1978), put a brake on gov-ernment spending, increased tax revenues by tightening up collection procedures (largely by installing a Belgian customs officer at the main ports) and lifted some price

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS U.S. Buys Mexican Oil For Reserve at \$31.80

By Thomas W. Lippman Washington Part Service

WASHINGTON - Mexico initiated last week's sale of nearly 110 million barrels of oil to the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the United States agreed to the deal without competitive bidding because the Mexicans offered bargain prices and assured supplies, the head of the reserve said Tues-

Harry Jones, deputy assistant secretary of energy, who negotiated the contract with Pemex, the Mexican state oil company, said the United States would pay \$31.80 a barrel with a guaranteed mix of at least 60 percent light

That price is well below the current weighted average price of just over \$34 charged by OPEC members, is less than the price of Alaskan crude, and is below the ot or open market price of about \$32. The United States had been buying oil for the reserve on the spot market, which involves bid-ding for crude that is exported without specific sales contract, but Mr. Jones said the United States "has been interested in long-term arrangements" to insulate the oil

reserve from market fluctuations. The Pemex offer, a reflection of the impact on Mexico of a softening worldwide oil market, was also attractive because it allows the United States to suspend ship-ments and renegotiate the contract if world prices fall during the live-

year term of the contract. Mr. Jones, who went to Capitol Hill Tuesday to discuss the deal, said in a telephone interview that the Mexican deal was not a pre-cedent-setting: "government-to-government contract." He said it is "a commercial contract" with an commercial contract" with an oil company — Pernex — and was negotiated "strictly on a commer-cial basis." new readiness by officials to tackle

their problems with politically un-popular remedies, prompted the IMP to assess Zaire's performance in 1980 as generally positive and satisfactory. At the same time, the The contract commits the United States to more than \$3 billion in outlays over the next five years. Congressional sources familiar with the 1975 law that established the petroleum reserve said there is no requirement that the oil be pur-chased through competitive bid-ding. One staff aide said the objective was to "maximize national se-curity while minimizing cost," and the long-term Mexican deal appears to meet that standard.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve consists of crude oil bought by the government for emergencies and stored in salt caverns in Louisiana and Texas. More than five years after it was created by Congress, the reserve contains less than onehon to Zaire, the largest such loan third of its authorized objective of And on July 8, the so-called Par-750 million barrels, and the adminis Club of Zaire's creditor nations istration is committed to accelerate the acquisition rate.

The current rate of fill is about begin Sept. 1 to ship an average of 200,000 barrels a day. Then, from January 1982 to end of August 1986, the reserve will buy 50,000 eign debts of more than \$4.5 bil-According to one senior diplomat, the United States is canvassing support for Zaire's economic barrels a day from Pemex.

That is a small fraction of Mexi-A recent confidential assessment co's average daily export of about 1.3 million barrels. Energy Depart-ment officials said that would sofby Washington said that President Mobutu's government had demonstrated the political will to embark ten the impact on Mexico if the on a three-year recovery program that would cost 7 billion zaires, in United States should pull out of the contract and also restrain Mexaddition to IMF support. The asico's impulse to raise the price of its U.S. sales if world prices rise.

United States support for the rescheduling of this year's debt. Most oil sales contracts by national oil companies allow the The study argued that additional U.S. aid would be needed if seller to "unilaterally raise prices at any point, even retroactively,"
Mr. Jones said. The Pemex conmore expensive resuce operations tract allows either party to request later were to be avoided. But, like a price renegotiation if the world most other Western assessments, it stressed that Zaire's performance

market changes. Mr. Jones said the price was derived by a simple multiplication of the current Mexican selling price by the grade of crude involved. Mexican light crude is selling at \$34 a barrel, according to Department of Energy figures, and heavy, less desirable crude at \$28.50. He said the oil sent to the United States is to be priced as a mixture "When someone owes you as mush as Zaire owes, you have to keep them afloat so they can pay you back," the economist said. Moreover, he argued, Western support for President Mobum had of 60 percent light and 40 percent heavy crude, although the contract specifies that the price is firm even if the percentage of light crude in-

Still unclear is the exact method by which the reserve's purchases

## Malaysia Oil Cut

The Associated Press KUALA LUMPUR - Malay-sia's National Petroleum Co. disclosed Wednesday that the statecontrolled oil company had re-duced its production by about 17 percent and lowered prices \$4.20 a percent and lowered prices 34.20 a barrel last month. Production was cut to between 220,000 and 230,000 barrels a day, from its normal 270,000 barrels, an official said. The company is charging \$37.10 a barrel for its top-quality crude compared with \$41.30 in

## are to be funded in the coming fis-cal year. Administration officials, who told Congress they regard the oil as a commodity that will rise in value and can be sold later, sought nonfederal financing for the re-serve. But key members of Congress, determined to ensure that the reserve would be filled, insisted

on federal financing. As a compromise, Congress authorized an "off budget" appropri-ation of \$3.9 billion for oil acquisition in 1982. But a separate bill pending in the Senate would include it as an appropriated item in the budget, which would require a comparable reduction in some other category.

By Tyler Marshall

Los Angeles Times Service NEW DELHI — India has em-

barked on an unprecedented inter-

national borrowing spree in an at-tempt to revitalize its creaking in-dustries and reduce the huge bal-

ance-of-payments deficits that

have been caused mainly by the high cost of imported oil.

During most of its 34 years of independence, India has relied chiefly on foreign aid to supplement its own funds for industrial and according development. But

and agricultural development. But

its present needs far outstrip the \$3.4 billion in aid pledged by Western countries last June.

ed to borrow heavily. In recent

Begun negotiations with the International Monetary Fund to

borrow \$5.6 billion over a three-

year period to correct the deterio-

rating balance of payments. After

showing surpluses in the mid-1970s, India had a deficit of about

\$1.5 billion for the year ending last March. This year's deficit is ex-pected to be around \$2 billion.

If granted, it will be the largest single loan ever disbursed by the IMF.

· Approached the Asian Devel-

opment Bank about borrowing an

estimated \$2 billion to help

finance capital-intensive projects.

That ends an unwritten under-standing that India, because of its

size, would leave the bank's limit-

ed funds for smaller, needier Asian

countries such as Bangladesh. In a

compromise, India has agreed not

to apply for the bank's softer loans

but to go to its market window, which has higher interest rates -

up to 11 percent.

• Monitored private-sector bor-

months, the government has:

With most indicators pointing to

Capital-Hungry India on Borrowing Spree rowing of more than \$100 million from the World Bank's International Finance Corp., which specializes in assisting private industry in less-developed countries. During the previous 25 years, Indian companies drew only two-thirds of

ON COURSE - Honda Motor has developed a compu-

terized navigation aid that lets motorists track their prog-

ress on a map projected on a small television screen on the

dash board. The device, which the driver programs by in-

serting a plastic map, will cost about 200,000 yen (\$875).

that amount.

• Entered the Eurocurrency market for the first time in a sig-nificant way, borrowing \$200 mil-lion to finance further develop-ment of its lucrative Bombay High offshore oil fields and another

## U.S. Sees 45% Of Brazil Coffee a reduction of foreign aid in the coming years, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has decid-

WASHINGTON -- Almost half of next year's coffee crop in Brazil. the world's largest coffee-pro-ducer, may have been damaged by frost last month, the U.S. Agricul ture Department said Tuesday.

It estimated that Brazilian coffee production for the 1982-83 crop season may bave been reduced to 15 to 18 million bags, well below the 27-30.5 million bags expected before the frost struck. The department made no esti-

mate on prices as a result of the damage, but coffee prices have al-ready surged in reaction to the re-ports of frost damage, Brazil's coffee in the current crop season escaped damage, with production forecast at 32 million bags, about one-third of the world total, it said.

The department said frost in Minas Gerais, the largest coffee-growing state in Brazil, reduced its crop potential by about 33 percent. \$680 million for construction of a large alumina plant.
Although reports of further ma-

jor Eurocurrency loans, to help un-derwrite industrial and hydroelectric projects, have been labeled premature by officials, additional borrowing in Europe is expected.

The size of India's borrowing

needs is difficult to determine. In addition to the IMF loan, about \$6 billion is required to cover the deficit in the public-sector portion of the five-year plan. And any reduc-tion in the flow of money sent home hy Indian workers in the Mideast or any increase in defense spending could push that figure

higher, Still, government officials talk of a "careful exposure" to foreign debt. "We won't be a Brazil, where anyone with a worthwhile idea rens out and borrows," a Finance Ministry official said. "We need money but are exploring ways of getting it in an ordered fashion."

To help tidy the country's credentials as a major borrower, Mrs. Gandhi recently invoked a series of stern economic measures that include a highly controversial law banning strikes and lockouts in a wide range of industries deemed essential. Additional moves - to reduce costly government subsidies, discourage imports and stimulate exports — are aimed at beloing reduce the trade gap and free additional revenue for de-

Part of the ambitious capital investment program is supposed to be financed by reducing the losses of nationalized industries. Unless the government can improve that performance, India may be forced to borrow still more abroad.

## N.Y. Stock Prices Ease With Drop in Turnover

prices closed lower in slow, featureless trading as investors moved to the sidelines to wait for some news that might improve the eco-

nomic outlook The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 2.57 points at 899.26, pulling back from an earlier five-point drop which followed a four-point gain in the morning. Declines lead advances 835 to 621 and volume fell to 39.98 million shares from 54.60 million Tuesday. Analysis said the market is suil fixed on interest rates and sharp sell-off in stocks at the start of the week may have been stemmed by a drop in some of those rates.

#### Dollar Weaker

On New York's currency ex-changes, the dollar weakened in quiet trading at the midsession, vith dealers attributing the decline largely to a drop in the federal funds rate. It continued a general decline against most currencies

from earlier trading in Europe.

Fed funds fell to 15% percent at midday, despite Federal Reserve action to drain reserves. This compares with an opening 161/2. The dollar was quoted at 2.4645 Deutsche marks at midday, com-

pared with an opening 2.4845 DM and Tuesday's close of 2.4960 DM. Dealers said the drop in the fed-eral funds rate was likely the result of technical factors, and did not

represent a change in Federal Reserve policy.

The dollar slipped to 2-1475 Swiss Francs at midday from 2.1552 at the opening, while ster-

Australian \$ 0.2732
Austrian schilling 17.365
Belgian fin, franc 44.05
Conndian \$ 1.2121
Danish krone 7.7665
Finnish mork 4.604
Greek drachma 61.00

Prom Agency Dupatches ling gained to \$1.8467 from NEW YORK — New York stock \$1.8365. From Zurich, the Swiss National

Bank said that herween mid-July and mid-August it participated in "coordinated" dollar sales with a number of central banks in an effort to stem the rise of the dollar.

The liquidity reduction caused by the intervention was compensated for by swap operations in order not to hinder the continuity of the bank's restrictive monetary

The monthly report did not say what the volume of the dollar sales was nor did it identify the central banks that joined in the operation. In London, gold closed at \$415 an ounce, firm on the opening of

\$413.75 and nearly \$5 higher than fuesday's close. In corporate news, Pan American World Airways said C. Wil-ham Acker, chairman and chief ex-

ecutive officer of Air Florida System, will be named Pan Am's chairman and chief executive Sept. , succeeding William P. Seawell.

Pan Am led the active list with 1.76 million shares traded Wednesday. Seagram said it would not grant any further extensions on its acceptance of certificates for conoco shares past Wednesday. Seagram said that at the close of business Tuesday it had outstanding unfilled guarantees for the de-livery of 386,486 Conoco shares.

Seagram said it will review all appropriate actions available to it f a significant number of the remaining 386.486 guaranteed shares are not delivered by Wednesday's deadline.

## **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 26, 1981, excluding bank service charge

|             |          |              | D-M-        | F,F.      | 11.2     | <b>9</b> 11. | 10,00       |                  | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
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| Frenkturt   | 2477     | 4.552        | _           | 41.83 -   | 2.006 >  | 90.02 *      | 6115*       | 115.20 *         | 31.92                                   |
| London (b)  | 1,8443   | -            | 4.5548      | 10,8713   | 2,291 00 | 5 Be25       | 74.42       | 2955             | 14.2478                                 |
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| New York    | -        | 1,8473       | 0.4051      | 0.1695    | NA-      | 0.3554       | A.Fi        | 0.4645           | A.M                                     |
| Paris       | 5,9424   | 10.947       | 239.68 -    |           | 4.805 x  | 215.77 1     | 14.676 **   | 276.12 *         | 76.63                                   |
| Zurich      | 2.151    | 3.9492       | 86,7339 *   | 36.3115 - | 0.1737   | 78 1045 1    | 5.3143 *    | _                | 27,7374                                 |
| ECU         | 1.0124   | 0.5517       | 2.5149      | 6.0290    | 1.255 14 | 2.7983       | 41,1596     | 2,1649           | 235                                     |
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C Storting: 1.2515 Irish & (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of (a), (a) Units of 1,032.

# **COMPANY**

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Brîtain int'l Thomson Organisation 2nd Quer. Revenue..... Profits.... 1988 229.4 12.8 0.063 1980 420.4 14.0 0.101 1st Holf 1989 221.54 6.87 0.254 190.59

**Netherlands** 

**London Commodities** (Prices in sterling per metric ton) (Gesoil in U.S. dollors per metric ton)

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Morgan Stanley International.

SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

WARDLEY LIMITED

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

August 19, 1981

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears us a matter of record only.

| Page 8   |   | INTE   | RNATIONAL HERALD TRIE  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| NYSE Na  | NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 26  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Chicago Futures<br>August 26, 1981   | Open Nigh Law Settis Chy<br>Sep 24.96 25.02 24.91 24.9100<br>Oct 25.10 25.10 25.84 25.94 +00<br>Orev. soles 9,904.<br>Prov dav's spen int 52.962, atf 268.  | Dec 58-24 59-1 58-17 58-17 + 0   | Oct 77,76 +36<br>Dec 80,36 80,45 77,75 60,76 +46<br>Jon 71,44 81,46 80,96 81,35 +48<br>Mar 84,28 84,75 81,59 61,79 +48   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5,890 bu minimum; dollars per bushel 5,990 bu minimum; dollars per bushel 5,900 bu minimum; dollars per bushel 5,901 4,902 4,903 7,903 7,903 7,904 7,905 7,9 | Prev. sales 1.175. Prev day's open lot 5.146, off 14. CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cepts per lb.   | Dec 59-25 59-25 59-19 39-19 + 60 Mar 59-25 59-25 59-19 59-12 + 60 Prev. soles 7.628. Prev. dov's open int 122,918. on 1,772. COMMERCIAL PAPER  | Jon 9530 9530 9530 4530 4530 Mor 9530 9530 4530 4530 4530 9530 9530 9530 4530 9530 9530 9530 9530 9530 9530 9530 9   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mor 2.15° 2.18° 3.15° 2.17° 2.20° 4.24  May 2.7° 2.22° 1.27° 2.20° 4.24  Jul 2.25° 3.28° 2.25° 3.37° 4.40  Prev. Soins 3.35° 3.35° 1.42° 3.41° 4.70  Prev. dov's open int 133.100. ett 27°,  SOYB EARNS  5.000 but minimum; dollers per bushet  Sep 444 0.45° 4.75° 4.76 | Dec 45.20 64.40 65.16 66.37 + 1.20 Fep 64.00 64.75 64.00 64.75 + 1.20 La Apr 64.10 64.25 64.00 44.27 + 4.20 Lon 64.55 64.10 64.25 64.20 44.27 + 4.20 Prev. sates 19.214. Prev dar's open int 51.348. ohf 42.2 FEE OBR CATTLE 42.000 libra: centre per ib. Sep 64.25 64.20 67.40 68.20 + 2.30 Feb 64.20 67.40 68.20 + 2.30   | Sep   SB-8   SB-22   S7-20   S7-20   ODEC   S9-8   S7-20   S8-25   S8-27   S7-20   ODEC   S9-8   S7-20   S8-26   S8-27   ODEC   S8-26   ODEC   ODEC   S8-26   ODEC    | Nov 14,50 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug 7.56 7.57 7.37 7.52% + 527<br>Seq 7.54% 7.55 7.52% 7.52% + 027<br>Prev. soles 43,318.<br>Prev day's open Int 88,738. off 130,  | No. 44.30 57.30 44.10 44.13 + 25.<br>120 57.30 57.30 67.50 67.50 57.30 + 35.<br>120 57.50 57.50 67.50 67.50 57.30 + 35.<br>120 57.50 57.50 67.50 67.50 57.50 + 35.<br>120 57.50 57.50 67.50 67.50 + 35.<br>120 57.50 67.50 67.50 67.50 + 35.<br>120 57.50 67.50 67.50 67.50 + 35.<br>120 57.50 67.50 | Prev dovs open int 279,460, off \$52.  | SILVER   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10  | 20 Oct 48.85 S0.40 48.40 S0.52 +127 Dec 57.80 57.30 59.06 57.25 +18 Teb 57.45 57.50 57.40 49.00 50.44 1.60 Aur 50.00 50.40 49.00 50.44 +80 To Jul 57.30 57.80 57.30 57.40 +25 To Jul 57.30 57.80 57.30                    | MAINE POTATORS   Section Case   Sect | Aug 1000.0 1000.0 1000.0 10055.5   |  |  |  |  |  |
| SOYS EAN OIL 64,000 Dts; dollars per 100 Dts. Sep 20,70 20,47 20,47 20,57 20,50 20,55 + 1 Occ 21,55 21,50 21,50 21,50 21,50 Lon 22,50 22,50 22,50 22,50 + 1 Lon 22,50 22,50 22,50 22,40 + 1 Mar 21,55 21,50 21,50 21,74 + 1 Mar 74,20 24,50 24,50 24,76 24,76 Aug 24,80 24,80 74,80 24,76 24,89 - 0  | 38,000 fbs.; cents ser fb.  | Dec   104.80 104.25 182.50 181.51  | 20 hrov az.; dotlars per tray az.  Aug Oct 42200 43800 417.08 419.60 +4.60 Jon 438.00 411.08 419.00 425.60 +4.60 Apr 454.50 457.70 488.00 425.60 +4.70 Jul Oct 488.00 +4.70 Prev. sales 1,420 Prev. sales 1,420 GOLD Too tray az.; dotlars per tray az. Sep 488.00 418.00 412.30 412.00 +3.50  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market  Market  BRITISH POUND  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITISH BRITISH  BRITIS | Feb 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.5 47.50 47.                    | 6 UCAR, WORLO 11 15,000 fbs.; cauts, per fb. 5 ep 13.05 13.10 12.40 12.42 — 41 Oct 13.08 13.05 12.05 12.06 — 43 Jon 13.40 13.50 13.06 13.06 — 43 Mar 13.40 13.45 13.50 13.06 — 50 Mar 13.40 13.45 13.50 13.50 — 50 Jul 14.30 14.46 13.18 13.30 — 50 Jul 14.30 14.46 14.18 14.10 — 50 Oct 14.55 14.55 14.11 14.47 — 45 Oct 14.50 14.50 14.52 14.54 — 48 Oct 14.50 14.50 14.52 14.54 — 48 Oct 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 — 50 Oct 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 06 Oct 14.50 14.50 14.50 06 Oct 14.50 14.50 14.50 06 Oct 1 | Oct One CALOR 405-9 430.00 405-9 137.00 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| CANADIAN DOLLAR  Sper dir! I polet equals \$2.003  Sep   | Nov   161.50   161.00   197.20   140.00   +1.40       Joan   177.20   17.00   17.120   17.20   +2.00   +2.00     Maar   181.00   182.90   181.60   182.10   +2.00     Maar   185.00   180.00   185.00   180.00   +2.30     Jan   185.00   180.00   193.00   193.00   +3.10     Sea   193.50   193.90   193.50   194.00   +3.10     Sea   193.50   193.90   193.50   194.00   +1.20     Prev day's social for 8.395, aff 84.     PLYWOOD   178.395, aff 84.     PLYWOOD   178.395, aff 84.   | 10 metric tons; 6 per ton<br>Sep 1970 1970 1990 1990 1990 +29<br>Dec 2168 2729 2890 2117 +21<br>Augr 2270 2250 2799 2214 +15<br>Mary 2280 2251 2250 2253 +30<br>Jul 2280 2290 2280 2290 +20<br>Sep 2280 2290 2280 2280 +20<br>Dec 2384 +16<br>Prev soites 2,235,<br>Prev day's open int 17,278, up 555.  | Prev doy's open int 45.042, of 224.  Cash Prices  Aug. 26, 1981  Commodity and unit.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec  | 175.00   174.00   174.50   174.70   +59     Nov   | 15,000 (bs.) confis ner (b. 5cg   18.30   161.70   -2.36   Nov   175.50   120.00   173.10   18.30   161.70   -2.36   Nov   175.50   120.00   173.10   121.25   -2.75   Jon   175.20   130.00   127.15   177.50   -2.85   Nov   133.00   131.00   121.50   -2.85   Nov   135.00   130.00   131.00   121.50   -2.85   Nov   135.00   130.00   130.00   -2.85   Nov   130.00   140.00   | FOODS   Caffee & SanFos, Ib.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAPANE SE YEN 9 per yeni 1 point equals 30,00001 Sep 10,00130 804384 804357 004467 7 Dec 0,04485 6,24512 004487 004468 +13 Adar Prev. 501e3 5,124 Prev. 601e3 7,124 Prev. 601e | Prev. soles 25.71;   Prev. soles 25.71;   Prev. dor's open ins 45.401, ort 1.17.  | COTTON 3 98,900 (bs.; ceats per lit.) Oct 48,401 e8,85 64,20 e8,27 + 29 Dec 48,101 e8,37 47,75 67,84 + .00 Alcor 70,401 70,69 70,25 70,31 + .54 May 72,25 72,55 72,20 72,21 + .54 Jul 73,75 74,50 73,46 73,77 + .30 Oct 75,80 76,85 75,80 76,85 + .50 Est, soles 4,000, Prev, soles 4,144. Prev day's open in 179,274, up 145. COPPER  | Commodity Indexes  Aug. 26, 1981  Close Previous   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prev. sales 7.773. Prev. day's open Im 9,840, pH 114.  Market Summary  | London Metals Market  (Floures in sterling per metric for)  (Silver in pence per proy ounce)  | 25.00 ibis: cents per ib. Aug 76.30 76.30 72.40 73.95 + .50 Paris Commodities  | Modey 1 1,029,00 1 1,077          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday 's NYSE Actives  | Ave. 24. 1961 Todo7 Previous B fo Asked Bio Asked Cooper wire bors: Spot 912.50 913.50 939.50 740.00 3 months 942.00 942.50 970.00 970.50   | 1Floures in Franch franca per metric ton) Aug. 24, 1791 Nigh Low Close Ch. 5UGAR Oct 1,744 1,640 1,845 1,856 — 60 Nov N.T. N.T. 1,859 1,865 — 65   | Dividends  · Ava. 24. 1981   |  |  |  |  |  |
| CitiesSvcs   | Corlhodes: seof 912,00 914,00 928,00 948,00 1 minstre 935,00 927,00 943,00 943,00 75,00 1 minstre 935,00 927,00 943,00 943,00 943,00 1 minstre 935,00 927,00 943,00 8,025,00 8                    | Dec   1905   1,800   1,820   1,835   -71     Mor   1,955   1,900   1,900   1,900   -61     Mary   N.T.   N.T.   1,950   1,905   -70     J17   M.T.   N.T.   1,900   2,900   -70     Aug   N.T.   N.T.   2,005   2,800   -85     Oct   N.T.   N.T.   -2,100   +10     777   lots of \$0 rand. Open interest: 7,107     COCOA     Sea   N.T.   N.T.   1,270   1,300   +5     Dec   1,340   1,340   1,340   1,340   1,340     Mary   N.T.   N.T.   1,370   1,400   -10     Mary   N.T.   N.T.   1,370   1,400   -10     Jly   N.T.   N.T.   1,370   1,410   -5  | Company Curren Curren Fat Neif Borcorp Guitstream Bonks Stonler Works Westvace Carp Company Kethurn & Ca Company Curren Guit Resources & Chem Guit Resourc |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source   | Nickel: spot 2,140.00 3,195.00 3,185.00 3,195.00 3,295.00 3,216.00 3,245.00 2,246.00  | See N.T. N.T. = 1.480 Unch. Dec N.T. N.T. = 1.490 Unch. Blots of 10 tans, coers interest: 509  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume iin millions1         13,94         60,21           Advanced         549         373           Volume Un Imillions1         N.A.         18,07           Declined         68         1,218           Volume Down Imilitans1         N.A.         32,25           Unchanged         N.A.         33,7           Total Issues         N.A.         1,008           New highs         N.A.         19  | T T   | , Aug. 26, 1981  | Philip Morris 0 .72 10-1 9-14   Philip Morris 0 .50 10-10 9-15   School Pictures 0 .19 9-38 9-15   So Cor El & Goa   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow Jones Averages  Previous Close Today 20 led 892.86 904.30 887.46 901.83 900.84 20 Trn 300.51 382.70 372.94 901.83 900.84 16 Uil 109.55 110.15 107.94 108.24 109.25 16 Uil 109.55 110.15 107.94 108.24 109.25 16 818 251.74 355.04 347.57 152.44 352.62   | Issuer-Min con-Mail. Courses Next Bid Asket<br>African Dvl. Bk 7-83 1879 1-29 9974 9974<br>Alahil Kuyati 555-83 1779 2-26 99 9974<br>Aliked Irish 846-89 1514 9-30 9974 9978<br>Aliked Irish 956-87 1711/16 1-4 9878 9978<br>Amer Fin B3-85   | Kored Dev. Bit 7th-41  LTCB 646-81  LTCB 646-82  LTCB 546-82  LTCB 546-83  LTCB 546-83  LTCB 546-83  LTCB 546-85  LTCB 546 | Wednesday's New Highs and Lores  New Highs and Sperry Hut  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard & Poors   Today   Today   Span   Low   Close   Span   Today   | Son M. Descretch 9th - 47 17%   12-11 97%   96%                     | Micland 1/115-87 17/16 12-22 99 99\chicks   Micland 1/115-87   16 13/16 10-30 99\chicks   99\chicks   Middland 1/15 12-21   17\dots   12-7 98\chicks   99\chicks   12-7 98\chicks   99\chicks   12-7 98\chicks   99\chicks   12-7 98\chicks   99\chicks   12-7 98\chicks   12-7 98\chicks   99\chicks   12-7 98\chicks   | NEW LOWS—110  Acme Ciev Alberto Cut Empirations Alberto Cut Empirations Amenumian Event Jibb Acmid Cinc Am Hospit Amshr Strot Finit Feder Amtoc Inc Antbrow of Finit Feder Fin |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provides  Nigh Low Close 3 5m  Composite 7256 71.79 7258 7258 Industriols 51.44 82.45 63.44 82.39  Transo. 69.44 63.75 69.44 69.45  Ulfibles 32.69 32.75 32.66 39.98  Planance 77.13 70.52 71.14 71.29  Odd-Lot Trading in N. Y.   | Box of Rome 4-07/91 14-5 1-31 50% 9536<br>BFCE 4-34 14/9 10-29 9794 100%<br>BFCE 4-3-34 1914 5-25 9994 100%<br>BRP 7-6-41 15-6 9-10 9996 100%<br>BRP 7-6-41 15-6 9-10 9996 100%<br>BRP 7-6-41 15-6 9-10 9996 100%   | ### According Fin ##5/92   19   1-7   107   1074    | Serimon I Serimon Seri |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shores Suy Soles Short Suy Soles Short Aug. 25 125.404 80.205 2.461 Aug. 34 127.244 80.705 5.01] Aug. 27 113.344 237.241 1.107 Aug. 28 109.555 297.037 1.108 "These lotats are included in the sales flaures.  Tuesday 's AMEX Actives  - Soles Close Cho.   | BNP 1982/84 BNP 50-47 BNP 50-48 BNP 50-58 BNP 50-68 BNP                     | Sundavo Techton - 45 1775 2.51 9976 9776 17066 Develop - 64 1994 1716 2.54 9976 97 1706 Develop - 64 1994 1716 2.54 9976 99 1706 Develop - 64 18 18 13.23 9972 9974 18 18 13.24 9976 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18  | Corso 13.25 pts. Computer int T&T aff x Tells y Ind Conschulis Con |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dehicis  | CCF 544-85 1744 11-0 9994 9996 Creditaris 574-84 1846 11-22 9994 19996 Creditaris 575-91/97 18 9-16 998 9998 19996 Credit Lyon 643 19 9-16 998 1999 19996 Credit Lyon 544-87 1546 9-18 9929 9996 Credit Lyon 544-87 1546 9-18 9929 9996 1896  | Viscory 74-8 1 197/16 11-12 99/2 14/16 11-12 197/2 11-12 197/2 11-12 17/16 11-12 197/2 11-12 17/16 11-12 197/2 11-12 17/16 11-12 197/2 11-12 17/16 11-12 197/2 11-12 17/16 11-12 17/16 11-12 17/16 11-12 17/16 11-12 17/16 11-12 17/16 11-12 11- | U.S. in Sharp Revision Of Labor Productivity  Renters  WASHINGTON — Productivity of workers in the non-farm business sector rose at a revised annual   |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVE Y Stock   Indian   | Com Norsk 8-Dec 9   | 171  54-85   76   11716   10-27   9716   9736   1716   10-27   9716   9736   1716      | rate of 0.7 percent in the second quarter, the Labor Department said Wednesday. Previously, the department said non-farm productivity fell a seasonally adjusted 0.9 percent during the quarter.  The second-quarter increase followed a 4.3-percent rate of ad-   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Previous Today ,<br>Nigh Low Class Jem .   | Claims and Flore CV. 01 10 1417 11 12 1014 1014   | Vitro 1988/91 19 7-21 93% 94%  | vance in the first quarter and left non-farm productivity 2.1-percent higher than a year ago.  |  |  |  |  |  |

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1304 percent during the quarter.

The second-quarter increase followed a 4.3-percent rate of advance in the first quarter and left non-farm productivity 2.1-percent higher than a year ago.

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27 LIGHT 2 20 · 有有情况的是一个可以是一种有的的情况是一种有效。 一个一种,我们就是这种的,我们是是一种,也是一种的人,也是一种的人,也是一种的人,也是一种的人,也是一种的人,也是一种的人,也是一种的人,也是一种的人,也是一种的人, 2000年 2010年 ate Worldas 274 Wrishy 5% Westing 7% Wyselb 10 Wyselb 12% XTRA 21% ZoteCo 21 Zopode 154 Zoyre 134 Zenting 12% ZoteTo 134 Zenting 77 77 94 5% 5% 5% 5% 1475 1476 1576 1576 1576 1576 2576 77% 22% 33% 40% 21% 21% 25% 67 67 18 20 45 6 14 8 15 6 4571 2212 41 7 ATTENDED TO Sales spures are unofficial d—New Yearly high.
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International Herald Tribune

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or said in praceding 12 mentits. i—Declared or paid efter stock dividend or solit-us. )—Pold this year, dividend ormited, deferred or no officer taken its dividend menting. k—Declared or paid this year, an occumulative leave with dividends in arrears. n—New Issue. r—Declared or paid this year, an occumulative leave with dividends in arrears. n—New Issue. r—Declared or paid is preceding 12 mentitie situs stock dividend. b—Pold in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cosh value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cid—Colled. wd—When distributed. wi—When Issued. ww With woments.xw—Without payments.xdis—Ex-dish Button.

Yearly bloks and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the corrent week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a spit or shock dividend amounting to 20 per cent or may hap been peld the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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**European Gold Markets** 



Gold Options (prices to \$/02.)

Valeurs White Weld S.A

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on August 24, 1981: U.S. \$94.56

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

This edvartisement eppears

as a matter of record only.

New Issue August 27, 1981

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U.S.\$ 150,000,000

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irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the

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Swiss Bank Corporation International Salomon Brothers International

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

Amhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Aktiengesellschaft Bank of America International Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft

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**B.S.I. Underwriters** James Capel & Co.

Chemical Bank International Limited

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Crédit Commercial de France Crédit Lyonneis

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– Deutsche Kommunati Dominion Securities Ames Limited Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiangesellschaft Gefire International Limited

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Hambros Bank Limited E.F. Hutton international Inc.

Kielmwort, Benson Limited

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) Lazard Frères et Cle

Manufacturers Hanover Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited Samuel Montagu & Co.

Morgan Stanley International

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nordic Bank Limited

Orion Royal Bank Privatbenken A/S N.M. Rothschild & Sons Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Société Séquanaise de Banque Trinkaus & Burkhardt

J. Vontobel & Co.

ene Bank Nederland N.V.

Bank Julius Baer International Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited Bank of Tokyo International

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Lu Barclays Bank International Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiongesellschaft

Bell, Gouinlock Berliner Bank Aktiangesellschaft Burns Fry

Cazenove & Co. Christiania Bank og Krediticesse

Limited Crédit Industriel d'Alsece et de Lorraine Crédit du Nord

Daiwa Europa Limited DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited

Incorporated Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Industriebenk von Jepan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft Kradiesbank N.V.

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz Lloyds Bank International Merck, Finck & Co.

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Morgan Grenfell & Co.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi Den norske Greditbank

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Rabobank Nederland Rowe & Pitman

Singer & Friedlander Limited Société Générale

Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken

M.M. Werburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Amre International Limited

The Bank of Bermuda Bank Lee International Ltd.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque de Nauffize, Schlumberger, Mallet Banque de l'Union Européenne Baring Brothers & Co.,

Limited Bayerische Landesbank Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Citicorp International Bank

Crédit Industrial et Commercial Credit Suisse First Boston

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Drexel Bumham Lambert European Banking Company Limited

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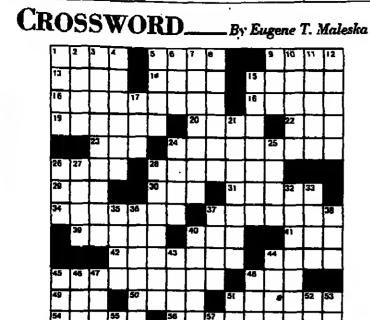
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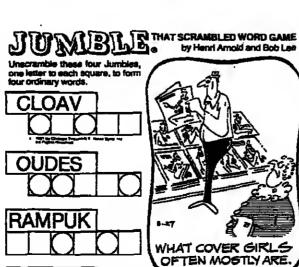












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"Printed in Great Britain"

Answer II one does this, it could produce a snag in ...

## DENNIS THE MENACE



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"I WONDER WHAT SANTA CLAUS DOES ON A DAY LIKE THIS ?"

### PEOPLE, BOOKS & BOOK PEOPLE

By David W. McCullough. 182 pp. Cloth, \$12.95; paper \$5.95. Harmony Books, 1 Park Ave., New York 10016.

## Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

A BOOK of interviews offers the reader a chance to ponder the communication, and perhaps because styles used by interviewers — those the Russians have fewer distractions styles used by interviewers — those middlemen who serve as conduits for — little or no television, for instance — they can appreciate that more than we do.

Visiting S.J. Perelman in his sparse-ly furnished apartment overlooking diciting nothing of deep significance while leaving the impression that pensive television correspondents, eliciting nothing of deep significance while leaving the impression that they're hardnosed, tough. Others the better interviewers, such as Studs Terkel, the oral historian — do not conduct "interviews" as such but, in-

stead, engage their subjects in conversation: a talk between equals.

Of course, it all depends on whom you're talking to. A journalist trying to extract information from a reluction from a rel tant subject who wants to influence what is written, such as a government spokesman, has a tougher time than a spokesman, has a tougher time than a scribe trying to extract the essence from a willing subject, such as an author with a book coming out. Either way, knowledge counts more than nuts-and-bolts technique. Not surprisingly, it helps if the interviewer knows what he is talking about and conveys the impression that he's a nice gry. Amateurs have their switchblades showing: professionals build trust not showing; professionals build trust not merely to disarm but because they are indeed trustworthy.

### For Entertainment and Instruction

These observations are inspired by David W. McCullough's "People, Books & Book People," a record of talks with 90 authors whose books tailes with 90 guthers whose books were noted in the Book-of-the-Month Club News. Most are brief, about two pages each, some are only passing glances, but nearly all contain nuggets that show McCullough to be a good and trusted conversationalist. The talkers range from first novelists to Nobel Jauretes in literature. Nobel laureates in literature, from lorgotten presidential aspirants to exconvicts. McCullough borrows a line from John Cheever to express his own sim in the book: "For the entertainment and moral instruction of the reader, of course."

From the talk with Cheever, conducted after the publication of "The World of Apples," we learn that the short-story writer never knows where his characters come from or where they are going; that he never rereads a story once il is written; and that his best stories are turned out in threeday spurts and then forgotten. The somewhat cavalier remarks are then fine-tuned by Cheever: "Literature is

Solution to Previous Puzzle

comic writers and found him pessimistic: "The prospect is bleak It's a form that seems doomed, the Ring Lardner-Robert Benchley tradition. Woody Allen is sometimes good. Mel Brooks is good when he is doing the 2,000-year-old man. Russell Baker is the most active. But I think you can say the last couple of generations haven't been much interested in verbal

gaiety."

In his talk with Isaac Bashevis Singer, McCullough brings his own wit into play by describing the Nobel laureate from Manhattan's West Side as a writer who combines "Old Testament wisdom with impish humor, a foxy Jewish grandpa who knows a dybbuk when he sees one." Talking with Gunter Grass about "The Flonnder," he elicits this observation: "People need books with an epic back-ground. They are bored with books that tell only one story on one level. They need something fantastic, something that gives them a sense of living in history,"

William Maxwell, author of "So Long, See You Tomorrow," helps explain his own lean, well-lighted prose

by talking about others: "As I get old-er, the writers I prefer are the ones whose voices I can hear. Writing should seem as natural as speech, and for the best writers it is all one thing." Charles Simmons, author of "Wrinkles," comments on the book's autobiographical aspects: "A novelist's bi-ography is his capital. He has to dip into it from time to time." John Updike takes another view of the same subject: "A novelist chooses not from the heart of his experience but from the fringes. The beart of your life as you live it is soggy. It might make a short story but not a novel." And a neatly phrased enigma by James M. Cain after "Rainbow's End," his 17th novel: "If you have any sense you write the kind of novel other people write, but the trick is you can't write the sort of novel anyone else has already written."

McCullough's book carries a cumbersome title; its heart really isn't in book chat but in book creators. He notes that he didn't use a tape recorder for his talks because the more serious the writer, the more distrustful of gadgets. He did his homework beforehand, knowing the background and, unlike many a television interviewer, reading the book. The interviews were not so much interrogations as conversations," he writes, "and I found that a little silence often got a better response than a pointed ques-

Herbert Mitgang is publishing correspondent of The New York Times.

## **BRIDGE**

\_By Alan Truscott

IT is regrettable that bridge and chess are excluded from the Olym-South's acc, and the three-spot was still extant. pic Games by virtue of a rule that insists on physical exertion: Whether a few pulls on a pistol trigger is more exhausting than lifting about 2,000 playing cards could be argued.

The organizers of the quadrennial Maccabiah Games, which have been staged in Israel since 1932, are more flexible in this respect, although more restrictive in another. Bridge and chess, the two intellectual activities that are truly international, are included, but the contestants must all have Jewish mothers.

The U.S. bridge team returned bome from Tel Aviv last month with a gold medal, one of the 80 gathered by the U.S. contingent. The winners were a formidable group that included two reigning world team champions, Bill Eisenberg and Eddie Kantar of Los Angeles. One of the others, Don Krauss of Los Angeles, has represent-ed the United States in the world championship, and the other three, Alan Greenberg, Jim Cayne and Neil Silverman, all from New York, have all won national titles.

Their strongest opposition came from France, Britain, Canada and Israel. Many European countries were unrepresented because of an unfor-tunate clash with the European Championships in Birmingham, England. But for that the field of 13 teams would have been much bigger. The Americans were in consider-

able danger of failing to reach the fi-nal play-off. If they had lost their final qualifying match against France, then leading the event, they would have been eliminated, but they duly won and went on to beat the French by 90 international match points in the 56-deal final.

In a deal played against the Nether-lands in the round-robin stage, Kan-tar was able to demonstrate considerable artistry in defense. He held the East cards, and his opponents bid to three no-trump by a normal route.

The bidding had warned West against a spade lead, and he guessed well by leading a club rather than a heart. South allowed the club ten to win the first trick, and Kentar carefully re-

turned the four of that suit. South won with the king and West played The declarer could have succeeded by entering dummy with a heart lead at this point and starting diamonds, but he thought he could afford to play diamonds from his band. He led to

the jack in dummy, and East won with the queen and returned the club jack. West played the queen under

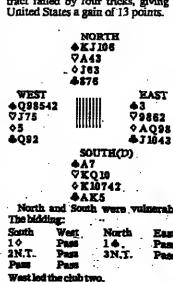
South now led the diamond king, and after winning with the ace Kantar had to lead in this position: NORTH ♦KJ106 VA43

**46** WEST EAST 409854 0375 **43** ♥9862 SOUTH ♦A7 **♦ 1974** If Kantar had routinely cashed the

club winner the partnership had worked so hard to establish, scoring the fourth trick for the defense, the declarer would have had no choice: He would have made nine tricks by playing West for the spade queen, a card he was very likely to have. But when East shrewdly returned the diamond nine, South "knew" that

West held the remaining club. He therefore took the diamond ten and confidently persevered with that suit. It was a considerable shock to him when Kantar won and produced the club three for down one. Eisenberg had set up this coup for

his parmer, not only by leading a club but also by maintaining a discreet si-lence in the bidding. In the replay the Dutch West, tempted by the vulnera-bility, jumped pre-emptively to two spades over the one-diamond opening. A reopening double by South was happily passed by North and the con-tract failed by four tricks, giving the





## **Red Smith**

# 'Million's' \$1,100 Baby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Flanked by two ita Handicap on dirt.

Sunday's Arlington Million is 3 and older carmonoted cops. Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago rode a horse in a parade the other day, which may not tell us a lot about politics in the Second City but does suggest that the town is in a tizzy over the upcoming Arlington Million, America's richest race for thoroughbreds.

Somewhat more significant, as far as the race is concerned, was Tuesday's arrival of the gallant gelding. John Henry, who could be the star of the piece. He flew in . from Del Mar after having broken every stopwatch in Southern Cali-fornia. With Bill Shoemaker in the saddle, John Henry had worked a mile in 1:34.2 and had finished out a mile and an eighth in 1:46 flat

The mile figure used to be the world record, which Equipoise the beloved Chocolate Soldier, set at Arlington Park and held for 26 years. Today the world record for a mile and an eighth is 1:45.2, established by Secretariat. Del Mar's best times for the distances are 1:33 and 1:46.

John Henry is a specialist in grass races. In fact, he is the best turf horse in America and has an Eclipse Award to prove it. Last year John Henry made 12 starts, 10 of them on grass, and always brought back a paycheck. He won eight times and had three seconds and a third. This year he has won

## Hull to Attempt NHL Comeback

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Bobby Hull, among the most prolific scorers in National Hockey League history, will try to win a job as a left wing with the New York Rangers.

Hull who is 42 and has not played since early 1979-80 for the Hartford Whalers, will try out asthe Rangers train and play exhibi-tions in Finland and Sweden next month, according to Vice President Craig Patrick.

"The only way to find out if be can still play is to give him a tryout," Patrick said. "He's been skating and riding a bike. He looks like he's in excellent shape."

In 15 seasons with Chicago, Hull had 1,170 points, including 610 goals, making him the NHL's eighth-best total scorer and ranking him fifth in goals. In six years in the WHA, he had 303 goals and

If Hull plays well, the Rangers will put him on a line with center Ulf Nilsson and right wing Anders Hedberg. The trio played together. for four seasons with Winnipeg of the World Hockey Association, comprising one of the highest-scoring lines in bockey before Nilsson and Hedberg joined the Rangers in

Hull remains under contract to the Whalers, but Patrick said he issued its first betting line on the had received their permission for Arlington Million and made Rossi the tryout. The Rangers will would Gold 20-1. The overseas switchwork out a settlement if Hull board lit up like a Christmas tree makes the team.

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on grass for horses 3 and older carrying weight for age a mile and a quarter. Of the gross purse of \$1 million, the winner gets \$600,000. John Henry may not be the best

horse in the field, maybe not even the best American starter, but he probably has the most romantic personal history. He was bred on the wrong side of the tracks, so far over on the

wrong side that he couldn't hear the train whistle. His sire was a stallion with the proud name of Ole Bob Bowers, and Jobo Henry sold as a yearling for \$1,100.

### In the Boonies

That was in January, 1976, and the lucky buyer doubled his money in a year, selling him for \$2,200 the following January. John Henry's first seven races were on tracks like Evangeline Downs and Jefferson Downs in Louisiana.

He ran for a claiming price of \$20,000, and when Sam Rubin, a New York bicycle importer, was looking for a sound horse for \$25,000, he got John Henry for that price: Rubin was advised to try him on grass.

Now 6 years old, John Henry has started 32 turf races and has finished out of the money only twice. He has won 19, with 9 seconds and 3 thirds

The \$1,100 yearling has earned \$1,864,510. If he should win another \$600,000 Sunday, he would have only \$317,097 to go to match Spec-tacular Bid's record \$2,781,607. There are enough rich turf races in the fall to get him there.

It costs \$13,500 to start a horse in the Arlington Million. Although there have been several defections since owners made their last \$2,500 eligibility payment July 15, horses on the also-eligible list were designated starters and kept the field to 14 up to Tuesday. Conditions for the race limit the field to

Perhaps the most prominent foreign invader is Argument, from France, who won the Washington, D.C., International at Laurel last fall

From England comes Madam Gay, who was second to the esteemed Shergar in the Epsom and Irish Derbies and also ran behind Shergar in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Madam Gay, a 3-year-old, will be ridden by Lester Piggott, top banana in Britain's jockey colony.

### Long Odds by Long Distance.

A 5-year-old named Rossi Gold belonging to Spendthrift Farm's Leslie Combs stables at Arlington, trains at Arlington and dearly loves the Arlington turf course. Due in part to his four victories on Arlington's grass, Chicago horse-players love Rossi Gold.

Recently Ladbroke's of London as the punters rang long distance.

## Celtics, Blue Jays Contest Rights to Ainge

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Toronto
Blue Jays of the American League and the Bostoo Celtics of the National Basketball Association launched legal actions
Tuesday in a struggle for the
rights to infielder and former college basketball star Danny Ainge.

Toronto obtained a temporary restraining order from a U.S. federal court in New York barring Boston from further attempts to sign the Blue Jay third basemen to a pro basketball contract.

The injunction prevents further talks between Boston and Ainge until Sept. 8, when another hearing is scheduled.

The Celtics, having made Ainge, 22, a second-round draft pick this year, filed suit challenging Toronto's right to stop the talks they initiated with Ainge in June. That action will not reach the courts in Boston until Sept. 9.

#### Bonus Clause .

Toronto gave Ainge, a bas-ketball standout at Brigham Young a \$300,000 bonus for agreeing oot to "engage in or play professional basketball" during the three years of his contract, which was signed last

On June 12, however, Ainge
— whose current batting average is 188 — told the Blue Jays he had decided to play for Bos-ton. The suit said he was re-minded of his obligation to the baseball team and that he re-

But Ainge, 22, recently told the Blue Jays "he is still negoti-ating" with the Celtics. That, the suit said, has "distracted

BASEBALL



... Forcing Rangers' Mario Mendoza at third Tuesday in Toronto.

[Ainge] from his obligation to apply his best efforts to performing as a baseball player Asked if he feels he is 100 percent committed to the Blue

Jays, Ainge replied: "Yeah, right now I am." He added: "But I'm in a situation oow where I've got to keep my mouth shut.

LOS ANGELES-Pieced Victor Hicks Hote

BASEBALL
American Letter
CLEVELAND—Placed Andre Thornton, first
bossement on the 15-day disobled Hst. Optioned
Bob Locay, pitcher, for Charleston of the International League, Recolled Joe Charlestoneou, extfielder, from Charlestoneou of the Southern
League, Purchased the contract of Dennis
Levalitys, pitcher, from Wichits of the American
Association.

issociation.
Matienal League
LEAGUE—Suspended Manager Dallas Green
if Philiadelphia for an indefinite time following a having incident Manager involving umpire Steve Fields,
CHICAGO CHIBS— Recoiled, effective Sept. 1,
outfleiders. Jim Trocy and Mel Hall from Midland of the Texas League; and outfleiders Ty
Walter and Scot Thompson, cufcher Bill Hayes, infletder Scott Fletcher and p.licher Dave Gels

BASKETBALL LEAGUE Named Alex Sochare director of

ntermotion.

OETROIT—Signed Corles Zunige, forward.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Mills Perry, forward,

UTAH—Signed James Hordy, forward, to

me-year contract.

POOTBALL

POOTBALL Stational PooTBALL Stational PooTBALL Stational PooTBALL Stational PooTBALL Stational PooTBALL Stational PooTBALL Stationary Stationar bock.
BUFFALO—Cut Due Hardison, offensive tock-le: Scott Hutchinton, defensive end: Steve Dool-

## Transactions

Hite. Hinebacker; Howard Bailoge, wide recriv-er; Steve Ahers, fight end; Duke Fergerson, wide receiver, and Eddie Brown and Kaith Lae defensive backs, CHICAGO—Placed Tim Clifford, quarterback. and Allan Ellis, cornerback, on the injured re-

serve fist.

CINCINNATI—Wolved Alika White, defensive linemon; Alton Alexia, wide receiver; Andrew Maiontrea, Brebocker; Bill Gloss, offensive linemon; Rex Robinson, kicker; Dornell White, soferty; Benile Pryor, Haht end, and Hubert Simpson, running back, Placed Samos Samos, president better and the lawyer season. running back, on the injurial reserve list. CLEVELAND—Wolved Charlie Hall, line-backer; Autry Beamon, salety; John Mohring, bucker: Autry Beamen, sorlety; John Mohring, linebacker; Ren Simmons, defensive tackle; Marcus Johnson, defeasive fockle; Randy Schleusener, guard; Dean Proter, defensive end; Darrell Nelson, linebacker; Joe Redlic, solety; and Sont Mills, linebacker, Placed Larry Friday, solety; and Joel Perten, tackle, on the injured reserve list, Acquired Bruce Huttler, Unabacker, from Dorlos and Thomas Brown, de-fensive end, from Philodelphia for undiscioned dnat chales.

OENVER-Placed Jimmy Robinson, wide re-DENVEN-Placed Jimmy Robinson, wide re-ceiver, on the Injured craserve list. Woived Greg Proceim. Vinebocker; Larry Brunson, wide re-ceiver; Axiand Thompson, tockie; Lavol Short, defensive lockie; Steve Trimble, cornerbock; Pot Wolfer, wide receiver; Coxi Allen, center; and Ken Times, defensive end,

GREEN BAY—Placed Ron Casaldy, wide re-ceiver; Pout Rudzingki, limbacker; and Wyle Turner, defensive back; on the injured reserve

KANSAS CITY—Cut Derovon Ross, confine-bods: Phil Cancil, linebocker; Curtis Bledou, runnias bods, and Bob Gastland, quarterbock. Placed IAL. Carter, cornerbods on the Injured-

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LOS ANGELES—Pisced Victor Hicks, tight end, on the fulured reserve list.

NEW IRLEANS—Walved Joe Federspiel, linebocker: Emonuel Zanders, sucrel: Mitte Fults, tockie; Don Schwartz, selety; Jomes Marshell, defensive bock: and Sammry Green, linebocker; Pisced Rich Moutt, wide receiver; Jeff Harper, contar; Gene Glodys, Inebocker; and Donnie Echals, light end, on the injured reserve list.

serve list.

K.Y. CIANTS-Wolved Bud Hebert, sofety;
Steve Henry, sofety; John Stornson and Dan
Asena, linebockers: Chris Linnis, defensive
end; and George Small, defensive tackie. N.Y. JETS-Waived Rainh Clayton, running back; Kyle Grasort, quarterback; John Miska Curningham, guard, Placed Tim Moon and; Joe Pellearini, center; and Mike Fo delensive and on the injured reserve III.

SAN OIEGO—Traded Green McCrary, think end, and John Flayd, wide receiver, to Washing-ton for tuture undisclosed draft choices. HOCKEY

ter, and Keith Koleht, center, OETROIT—Staned John Barrett, detens man; Larry Laxinski and Cerrado Micalet, sor tenders; and Joe Potterson, left wing.

# Lamp Loses No-Hitter in 9th As White Sox Down Brewers

From Agency Dispatches

MILWAUKEE - Dennis Lamp, making only his second start of the season, carried a nohitter into the ninth inning Tuesday night before Robin Yount led off with a double as Chicago beat Milwaukee 5-1.

Lamp walked Cecil Cooper on four pitches with two out in the first and then retired 22 straight Brewers before Yount's bloop douhle to short teft-center. Left fietder

#### BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Rusty Kuntz made a diving attempt to catch the hall, harely missing it. "He hit me on the han-dle and it fell in," said Yount. "If you said you're not trying to break the no-hitter, you're tying." Lamp (5-1) finished with a one-

hitter but tost the shutout as Yount came around to score on groundouts by Jim Gantner and Thad Bosley. Acquired from the Chicago

Cubs March 28 for pitcher Ken Kravec, Lamp relied on a sharphreaking sinker to strike out six Brewers. It was the second onehitter of his career; on June 9, 1978, he allowed only a sixth-inning single by Gene Richards in beating San Diego.

Lamp entered the game with a staff-low 2.08 earned-run average,

compiled primarily in long relief. Tuesday's was his 19th appearance of the season; his only other start came against Toronto on June 8 in a 6-2 White Sox victory.

### Orioles 6, Mariners 5

In Seattle, pinch-hitter Jose Morales hit his first bomer of the year, good for three runs in the 12th, to give Baltimore a 6-5 victory over the Mariners.

### Angels 8, Red Sox 7

In Anaheim, Calif., a one-out, two-run single by Bohby Gricb in the 10th gave California an 8-7 victory over Boston.

### Indians 2, A's 0

In Oakland, Calif., Len Barker pitched a three-hitter as Cleveland beat the A's, 2-0. Barker struck out nine and walked three in pitching his third shutout and eighth complete game of the year. Duane Kuiper drove in both runs.

#### Twins 3, Yankees 0

In New York, Darrell Jackson and Jerry Koosman combined on a seven-hitter as Minnesota hlanked the Yankees, 3-0.

### Rangers 6, Blue Jays 1

in Toronto, Buddy Bell homered and Mario Maidoza had a two-run double to spark a four-

run sixth, and Texas went on to Mets a 2-1 squeaker over Houston drub Toronio, 6-1.

#### Tigers 4, Rnyals 3

In Detroit, Lance Parrisb's single off Dan Quisenberry in the 10th scored Mick Kelleher and the Tigers defeated Kansas City, 4-3. for their 10th victory in 11 games.

In the National League, in Chicago. Leon Durham and Bill Buckner drove in two runs apiece to lead the Cubs to their third

Cubs 4, Padres 3

### straight triumph, 4-3, over San Di-Dodgers 9, Pirates 7

In Pittsburgh, pinch-hitter Rick Monday singled home Dusty Baker in the 11th and Bill Russell drove in an insurance run as Los Angeles downed the Pirates, 9-7. Braves 12, Phillies 2 tn Philadelphia, Bruce Benedict

hit a first-inning grand-slam home run, Chris Chambliss drove in five runs and Phil Niekro won his 239th game lifetime as Atlanta crushed the Phillies, 12-2. Expos 9, Reds 1 tn Montreal, Gary Carter batted

### in six runs - four with the fifth

grand-slam of his career - to lead the Expos to a 9-1 rout of Cincin-Mets 2. Astros 1 In New York, Mookie Wilson's

home run in the eighth off reliever Joe Sambito gave reactivated pitcher Mike Marshall and the

# Pc1. .415 .600 .538 .533 .429 .375 .625 .600 .533 .500 .500 Son Francisco

### Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE 000 114 000—6 12 1 000 001 000—1 4 0 Jenkins and Sundberg; Stelb. Garvin (6), Jackson (7), J.McLauchtin (9) and Whitt. W-Jenkins, 5-6, L-Sielb, 4-9, HR-Texas, Bell (10). 000 000 101-2 10 0 Coxland

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RAMay, Davis 171, La Rache 191 and Foote. W—

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Brookens ; 31, Chicago 818 181 280—5 9 8 Mitwaukee 000 000 001—1 1 2 Lamb and Fisk; Slaton, Keeton [4], Easterly 17] and Simmons, W—Lamp, 5-1, L—Staton, 4-6.

HR—Chicago, Boines (51, Boston abo 000 000 1—7 18 3 Colifornia 004 000 811 2—8 13 0 Eckershev, Clear 17), Burgmeier 19), 2.5toniev 110) and Atlenson; Zohn, Nison 111, Frasi [61, Aoss 110] and Oll, W— Aose, 4-1, L—Burgmeier, 2-5, HR—Boston, Rice [12), Boltimore 000 120 000 803—6 12 0 Seatific 000 120 000 802—5 11 1 Palmer, T. Mortines 141, Stanford 1101, Steven

scoring single in the fifth broke a 2-2 tie and sparked San Francisco 10 a 4-2 decision over the Cardi-

Marshall (1-0) returned to baseball

last week after a dispute with the

Minnesota Twins bad left him

Giants 4, Cardinals 2

In St. Louis, Enos Cabell's run-

inactive for a vear.

# Major League

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Noton: Sanderson, Lea (8) and Carter, Ramos 17). W.—Sanderson, 7-4. L.—LaCoss. 2-7. HR.—

niceol, Carter 1101. Son Francisco

St. Louis

T. Griltin, Holland 17) and Brenty: Martin, L.I).

St. Lie B. Shirtey 191 and Tenore. W—T. Grilfin, 6-6.

L—Martin, 4-2 HR—St. Louis, Hendrick 114).

Los Angeles

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Pilisburgh

Coliz, Howe 17). Stewart 191. A.Pena 191,

Medentuer 1111 and Yeoper: Perez. Roma (8),

Jorkson 18), Tekulve 110) and T.Pena. W—

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### **Art Buehwald**

# Anti-Neutron Lobby Should Go Fry a Kite

ple very high in the government, there are still some skeptics in the United States and Western Europe who are not sold on the argument that we need to build a neutron bomb. The fact of the matter is that the United States oot only

needs it - but it's inconceivable that we could have ever lived without it.

The ocotroo bomh is the greatest thing to come along since bread. When set off it produces high levels of radia-

Buchwald tion, cooking people, but leaving structures and buildings standing. Unlike present atomic weapons where blast and heat do most of the damage the neutroo bomh actually penetrates its target, frying anyone inside.

The same people who are always standing in the way of progress are asking "Why do we need a ocutron bomb?"

The question doesn't deserve a response, but I'll give one anyway.

## **Gum Card Firm Upheld by Court**

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA - A lederal appeals court has ruled that Topps Chewing Gum Inc. did not unfairly monopolize the baseball-card

In a unanimous opinion, overturning a lower court ruling the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said exclusive contracts between Topps and the Major League Baseball Players Association over the cardboard, wallet-size cards did not violate antitrust laws. The suit was

filed by a competitor, Fleer Corp. The agreements "cannot be said to restrain trade unreasonably. A rival manufacturer could compete head-to-head with Topps by seekmg licenses with minor league players," the court ruled. Fleer attorneys had argued that they should be entitled to form contracts with major league players.

We oeed one if we hope to fight an integrated war on foreign soil.

The U.S. military's oew strategy is to prepare itself for conventional ouclear and chemical war battles. Because the Soviets outnumber the NATO forces, the oeutron bomb will give us the parity we need to deter the Russians from attacking

You would think the Europeans would be overjoyed that we were going ahead with an enhanced bomb which might kill them but preserve all their beautiful palaces and churches.

The reaction has been just the opposite instead of saying "Thank you, Uncle Sam," they have informed us to stuff our neutroo

bombs in the ground.

I say if that's the way they feel about it we should keep our bombs in Utah and see what kind of conventional ouclear war they can fight without them. If they want to use the second-rate low-yield atomic weapons they oow have at their disposal, good luck to them. But when they start crying for the high-yield mini-oukes that can really do a man's joh, we'll remind them of the fuss they made when we offered to place the neutron veapon on their soil.

The point that opponents keep missing is that we are oot building the bomh to start a war, but to stop one. If the Soviets know we have a neutron bomb ready. they're not going to attack the West, unless, of course, they have a neutron bomb of their own.

By this time we should have our own laser death beam weapon in production, which will deter the Soviets from starting anything with their enhanced weapons. In an arms war the trick is always to stay one step ahead of the

other guy. I don't want anyone to get the idea that the neutron bomb is our ultimate weapon and that we can relax after we get enough stock-piled. The bomb, for all its publicity, is just a nice little optioo a field commander has at his disposal when the going gets tough. It's not the end-all for killing large seg-ments of the population, but if we can save pieces of valuable real estate from being destroyed it will pay for itself in no time at all.

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By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service
JEW YORK — Riding the

tides of summer again are great shoals of jellyfish, which flourish in the warm coastal shal-lows through the brief season of their maturity. From July through September, these trans-lucent blobs of gelatinous matter with trailing tentacles are a menace in the eyes of fearful swimmers but intriguing to those few biologists who explore the nature of their stinging toxins. Scientists know that the jelly-

fish's reputation is worse in near-ly all cases than its sting. The moon jellyfish, Aurelia aurita, is particularly harmless.

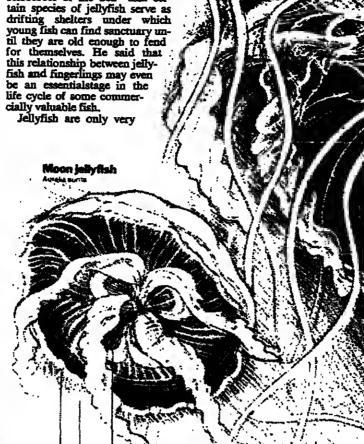
Of greater concern are two closely related jellyfish, the sea cettle and the lion's mane. Their jelly sacs are shaped more like a bell, their tentacles are much longer and their toxins are more potent, though oot lethal. Their stings cause painful red welts, but the irritation is usually gone in less than a day. In fiction, the toxin figured in a Sherlock Holmes story, "The Adventure of the Lion's Mane."

#### One Deadly Species

In reality, the only species of jellyfish with a deadly sting is Chironex fleckeri, known commonly as the sea wasp or box jellyfish. It inhabits the surfs of oorthern Australia and In-donesia, with jelly sacs the size of a human head and tentacles as long as 20 feet. Australian scientists report that there have been at least 70 documented deaths from sea wasp stings in this cen-tury, the result of paralysis of the heart muscles that strikes within five to ten minutes.

The toxins of these species, sea wasp and sea nettle, are the focus of jellyfish interest today because of their suspected potential as molecular probes. Since jellyfish toxins seem to trigger specific responses in the body, explained Dr. James Watrous, chairman of the biology department of St. Joseph's University in Philadel-phia, they could become useful as a laboratory tool to observe biological processes, enabling scientists to learn how certain chemicals pass through membranes and how muscles and oerves respond to certain signals. In this way they might obtain clues to possible therapies. The

success of pufferfish toxin as such a molecular probe encourages the search for others. But Watrous, one of the few jellyfish experts in the United States, said that support for re-search has declined in recent years, as it became clear that the species in American waters are generally benign and of little or no direct economic benefit. L.A. Walford notes in "Living Resources of the Sea" that certain species of jellyfish serve as drifting shelters under which young fish can find sanctuary under the can find sanctuary under



These translucent blobs of gelatinous matter with trailing tentacles are a menace in the eyes of fearful swimmers but intriguing to those few biologists who explore the nature of their stinging toxins. logical maiden whose hair was numed into serpents.

The medusa drifts with nide and current, its milky white or bluish sac of jelly, mostly water with carbohydrate lipids and some proteins, pulsating as a means of treading water. Hanging from the underside of the moon jellyfish's sac is a fringe of small tentacles and four tapening mouth lobes. The mouth lobes feed by licking off organisms that suck to mucus on the sac.

While drifting and feeding, the medusa is also producing ferti-lized eggs, which descend to the sea floor to begin a new cycle. In the fall, the medusa will die and also sink, ending the old cycle.

The sea nettle, Chrysaora quin-quecirrha, is an equally simple but somewhat different creature, according to Watrous. It has a single mouth tube that has the dual function of taking in food and discharging body wastes. Covering its tentacles and to some extent the rest of the body are microscopic pods, or nemato cysis, that contain the toxin that is delivered to stun prey, usually tiny crabs and minnows.

Long bordschot

remotely related to fish. They are

invertebrates — they are, after all, "spineless as a jellyfish" — of

the larger coeleuterate family that also includes sea anemones,

coral and the Portuguese man-of-war. Among the hundreds of jel-

lyfish species, some are oo larger

than a pea and the giant, Cyanea

arctica, reaches a diameter of eight feet and has tentacles ex-

tending as much as 200 feet

But the most common and

ubiquitous species is the moon

jelly, which inhabits all oceans

from the polar waters to the

equator and now is, as the ma-

rine biologists say, "in bloom" along much of the Eastern U.S.

seashore. Scientists have deter-

mined that these and many oth-

During the winter months the

fertilized egg oo the sea floor de-

velops into a free-swimming lar-

va, called a planula, that eventu-

ally settles to the bottom and

grows into a polyp. The polyp

then reproduces asexually by shedding layer after layer of "off-spring," which grow into the fa-

miliar adult stage in the warming

waters. Scientists call this the

medusa stage, after the mytho-

ers have a one-year life cycle.

Sea nettle

When prey come in contact with the sea oettle, Watrous said, the pods spring open to release a hollow-tube thread with a barb at the forward end. The barb grabs and holds the prey while the tox-in is injected. Other tentacles then shift the paralyzed prey to the jellyfish's mouth. The exact chemistry of the sea nettle toxin is still not understood. It is "protein in nature, a relatively big molecule." Watrous said.

Watrous, who collects sea nettles each summer on Chesapeake Bay and has been stung many es, recommended a paste of meat tenderizer as a poultice. The same enzyme that tenderizes meat breaks down the protein in the toxin.

Less is known about the life cycle of the sea wasp, which invades Australian waters during the austral summer from November until April. But Dr. Robert Endean, a zoologist at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, said that investigations are under way to probe the pharmacology and chemistry of this jel-lyfish's dangerous and complex toxin. In studies so far, he said it has been found that the yenom moves swiftly and selectively to the heart muscles. If the dose is large enough, it causes the heart to remain in a contracted state, leading to quick death.

## PEOPLE:

Borges Given Prize At Mexican Festival

Mexico's President Jose Law. Portilio handed Argentine wife. Jorge Lais Borger a \$70,000 for his \$2d birthday the 50 for his 50 for hi COTTOCUME IMPORTACTIONS."

Jerry Lewis has raised million of dollars over the years for as Muscular Dystrophy Associate but not everybody is happy the way he goes about it in Labor Day telethons. Two grantee American Coalition for C zens with Disabilities and the Da ability Rights Center, said that a ing children on camera to dist sympathy and donations ind its ated "the impression that all hast icapped persons must be depend out — that they cannot be contill uting members of our society h sically, we feel that this em on 'Jeny's kids' -- pale." brave but probably doomed belped create a stereotype of abled persons and led to manual life policies. An official of the black of the blac sour grapes because the mison tion had turned down an applica tion for a \$250,000 grant to he Disability Rights Center.

Mildred Rowley, 51, a more, wa ented a divorce in Wolverb ton, England on the ground & her inisband's obsession wi cricket constituted unreason behavior. She said he was "criebe mad. Cricket was not just a hold - it was a total obsession I he just had enough of it." Midne Rowley, her husband of 17 years was not in court. He was in the resort city of Torquay keeing score for his favorite cricket tens the Worcestershire Marander.

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